

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXII.

New York and Chicago, June 24, 1905.

No. 25.

## ANOTHER REFRIGERATOR LINE.

It is announced that the Rock Island railroad system will establish its own refrigerator car system, and that it has already placed orders for several hundred refrigerator cars for use in its fruit service from Western points. The announcement is made that a reduction of \$40 a car will be made in icing charges from Colorado to Chicago.

## ENFORCING PENNSYLVANIA FOOD LAW.

Food Commissioner Warren, of Pennsylvania, this week held a conference of dairy and food department agents from all parts of the state to outline the work for the rest of the year, and it was determined to have the pure food laws rigorously enforced, especially in regard to prepared foods and liquors. There have been some prosecutions lately in the western part of the state, but evidence has accumulated of more violations and the commission directed the agents to proceed against all parties found selling impure goods in the cities as well as in the small western Pennsylvania towns.

## MEAT A LUXURY IN GERMAN CITIES.

The question of the meat supply for the people of the German Empire, particularly the big cities, continues to grow more critical. Government regulations restricting importation of foreign meats—made to benefit German stock raisers—have already made meat a luxury among the masses in many of the German cities. The prospect of the ratification of new commercial treaties, which will increase the duties of meat imports still further, makes the outlook even more gloomy for the German consumer.

The cities are already taking steps to avert a meat famine. The municipality of Nuremberg has resolved to petition the Bavarian government to convene the "commission for meat supply" to take steps for relieving the meat market. According to expert opinion, the farmers supplying Nuremberg with meat have only inferior cattle, and the domestic husbandry is utterly incapable of furnishing a full supply. The municipality holds that "this condition will be much aggravated when the new commercial treaties go into effect, as then a further advance in the present high price of meat is likely to occur." When that time comes meat may become a once-a-week luxury to many Germans.

In the meantime the Agrarians continue to line their own pockets at the expense of their city brethren.

## INTERNATIONAL SALE ORDERED.

The Illinois courts have this week ordered the sale under foreclosure proceedings of the property of the International Packing Company at Chicago. This sale is to satisfy claims of \$3,977,000 which have been hanging fire for several years, and is the end of a long legal war which has been in progress between two factions of the stockholders of the company. The bulk of the securities are now said to be in the possession of the large packers, and the company's plant is listed in Commissioner Garfield's report as one of the constituents of the National Packing Company.

The International Packing Company was organized in 1896, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. There were 25,000 shares at a par value of \$100 each, 15,000 preferred and 10,000 common. The company built a big hog packing plant at the Chicago yards. Dissatis-

faction sprang up among stockholders over the methods of the management, and the concern went into the courts. A debenture committee attempted a settlement, but in March of last year a minority faction asked the appointment of a receiver, alleging that the assets of the company had been gambled away on the Board of Trade. John C. McPherson was appointed receiver, but claimed he could not get possession of the property of the concern.

The litigation now ends by the order for the foreclosure of the entire property on the original petition of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as holder in trust of the majority of the company's bonds, on which no interest has been paid since 1896. The plant at the Chicago yards is an expensive one and was originally well equipped. It has not been operated for some time.

## ASK RECEIVER FOR STOCK YARDS.

Suit has been filed at Louisville, Ky., asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Central Stockyards Company of that city, on the ground of mismanagement by the present officials. The application is made by Henry P. McKnight, owner of 100 shares of stock, in behalf of himself and other stockholders. Ira F. Brainard, Rush C. Watkins and J. Ashcraft, Jr., three of the officers of the concern, are named as defendants and are charged with fraudulent manipulation of its affairs. The Kentucky Packing and Provision Company is also made a defendant.

The plaintiff claims that the defendants in taking subscriptions of stock to the stockyards company represented that B. H. Hurt had secured thirty-five and one-half acres of ground well adapted for the yards, located at the edge of the city limits, and which he would convey to the company for \$20,000. After the company had been organized and capitalized at \$500,000, it is claimed, Mr. Hurt conveyed only twenty-six and one-quarter acres for a consideration of \$20,000.

At the same time, it is said, he conveyed to Messrs. Watkins and Brainard six and four-fifths acres, which, it is alleged, should have been conveyed to the company under the understanding with the stockholders. Upon formation of the company Mr. Hurt was chosen president, Mr. Watkins vice-president, Mr. Ashcraft secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Brainard a director. The petition

says that these men owned the controlling interest of the stockyards company. It is alleged that the conveyance of the six and four-fifths acres was a breach of duty on the part of the officers.

The petition avers further that the defendants represented to the plaintiff and a number of other stockholders that the establishment of a packinghouse near the stockyards would be highly advantageous to the business of the yards. Besides affording a market for its animals, it is claimed that the stockholders were informed that there would be large earnings from yardage fees paid by the packing company. The plaintiff says that the arrangement was for the stockholders in the stockyards to donate two-fifths of their stock for establishment of the packing company, and that more than 2,000 shares were thus pledged. Also, two and one-quarter of the six and four-fifths acres, said to have been conveyed by Mr. Hurt, was conveyed to the packing company.

The plaintiff, besides asking for a receiver, prays that the stock donated to the packing company be delivered back to its original owners; that Messrs. Watkins and Brainard be required to convey to the stockyards company the remainder of the six and four-fifths acres they secured from Mr. Hurt, and that the Kentucky Packing and Provision Company be made to pay \$6,234 for the two and one-fourth acres it received.

## WHIMS OF THE MEAT CUSTOMER

In an article which he has written for the year book of the United States Department of Agriculture on "Consumers' Fancies," George K. Holmes, Chief of the Division of Foreign Markets, recounts a number of the practices for which butchers have been blamed, and puts the responsibility where it belongs—on the housewife and the meat customer generally. He discusses the tendency of American meat eaters to demand only the so-called "choice cuts" of meat, a habit which has had more than anything else to do with the alleged high prices of meat about which the yellow newspapers howl so loudly, and repeats what The National Provisioner has so often set forth, the fact that the despised and neglected parts of the beef carcass are often the most nutritious and palatable, as well as being the cheapest. Mr. Holmes says in part:

"The common notion that, apart from the necessity of consuming food to maintain life, taste gratifications constitute the principal attractions that food offers, proves upon analysis to be poorly founded. A wide range of fancies enter into the problem, and the producer, or the dealer who handles his products, if he would get the best prices, must acquire some acquaintance with these fancies and not insist upon making the consumers take what he likes himself, because taste is his principal test of excellence.

### Porterhouse Steak and Neck Beef.

"Porterhouse steak is the most expensive cut of beef, and is justly in high favor, whereas beef coming from the neck is equally nutritious and very palatable if suitably prepared, but sells for a much lower price than the former. It would be interesting to discover the reasons for this difference of demand and of price. A butchers' trade journal some time ago gave the prices for which the different parts of the beef carcass were sold, as follows: Porterhouse, 20c.; prime rib, 15; sirloin, 12½; round, 8; rump, 7; neck piece, about 3c. Although epicureans admit and chemists demonstrate that the neck piece is toothsome and nutritious, it bears the lowest price.

"In fact, it would hardly be considered respectable to ask the butcher for a piece of the neck. Perhaps a low order of proficiency in the housewife's cooking at some time in the past, without making insinuations against the present, gave to the neck piece its low place. The story might have been different had the housewife of former times possessed the French housewife's ability to utilize meats in the making of attractive and delicious dishes.

"The epicure goes to certain high-priced hotels and restaurants, where he pays well for the birds which he says have at once that peculiar gamey flavor and tenderness which he can get nowhere else, but he rarely knows that such game has, by order of the steward, been retained in storage until it has become partially decomposed and has an odor before cooking which would prevent many people from eating it if seen and smelled in this condition.

"The influence of suggestion, even to almost any extent of deception, is one of the most vulnerable places in the fancies of consumers. The whole fabric of the adultera-

tion of foods rests upon this. 'Sweetbreads' are eaten with a relish by people who have no idea that they are eating the pancreas of older cattle or of the hog instead of the tymus of the calf. It is a notorious fact that consumers have boasted about the fine 'lamb' they were getting, whereas the butcher knew that he had not sold them anything but kid meat; and the flavor of the 'lamb' has been known to diminish in proportion to the amount of information received on this point by the consumer.

### "Canada" Lamb and "Irish" Bacon.

"A name that has acquired a meaning in popular estimation has a stimulating effect upon the imagination of the consumer and forcibly illustrates the power of suggestion. The amount of 'Canada' lamb sold in the United States is enormous. The word 'Canada' has the same magical effect upon lamb prices that the word 'Philadelphia' has upon spring poultry, or that of 'Long Island' upon fresh eggs. These fictions seem to sell the product, and the eating public appears to feel satisfied. By tacking this word 'Canada' on to his product the butcher is enabled to get 2 cents more per pound for it, or by selling at normal prices is better enabled to acquire customers who act under the delusion that they are getting something unusual for their money. In certainly 95 per cent. of the cases they are getting plain domestic 'lamb,' and about 50 times out of 100 are not getting lamb at all, but mere mutton.

"There is a strong aversion in England to 'frozen' meat. Nevertheless, some of the best meat from this country is sold there as English meat, and poor grades of English meat are put on the market as American meat. In line with this is the fact that whereas, in certain places in England, American bacon would find no sale, yet, shipped as it is from this country and run into these districts as Irish bacon, it finds a ready market. Similarly, the hams sold in New England under a foreign label are usually prepared by some Western pork packer, and are considered by the consumer to be superior to the pork bearing a Western brand. The idiosyncrasies of the purchasing public are likewise appreciated by the wholesale manufacturer of sausage, who labels his product 'country sausage.'

"Hams are imported into France from the United States through the United Kingdom and are sold to French consumers as goods of British origin; the deception being adopted to promote sale, if not to raise prices, on account of the superior fancy for English over American hams.

"Yellow-skinned chickens have the preference in parts of this country as against those whose skin is more nearly white. This preference may be on account of the suggestiveness of fat beneath the skin, although, as a matter of fact, chickens store very little fat next to the skin, and then only in certain places, and certainly not on the legs; furthermore, the yellowness of the chicken's skin is inherent, and not derived from the fat beneath the skin. On the contrary, in some European countries the preference is for chickens with the lighter-colored skin."

Pick up equipment cheap. Watch page 48.

## GET AROUND THE STOCK CAR LAW.

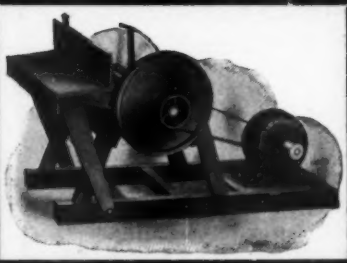
Instead of obeying the federal regulation requiring the unloading, feeding and watering of livestock in transit every 28 hours, the Western railroads will endeavor to get around it by providing cars in which they claim the stock can be cared for without unloading or stopping. The question of specifications for a railroad car for livestock that will meet the requirements of the law is under consideration by the Department of Agriculture and the railroads. Instead of literal enforcement of the 28-hour law, it is proposed to accomplish the same result without the expense and delay of stopping. To this end regulations concerning the sort of car that is to be used for long-distance shipment and governing the amount of space which shall be given to each animal are under consideration.

East of Chicago at least one road will solve the difficulty by putting on a fast train service, so that the entire distance can be covered within the government time limit. Then unloading will not be necessary. Notice has been given by the Lake Shore of a new train service for the convenience of livestock shippers under the law. It consists of a 28-hour train between Chicago and Buffalo, which will be of great advantage because of its making possible the avoiding of intermediate unloading and feeding of stock. On other freight trains livestock will be unloaded for feeding and rest at intermediate points. The new train service will be run two or three times a week and the distance of 540 miles in 28 hours is first rate time for freight.

## AFTER OLEO AND MEAT VIOLATORS.

Pennsylvania food officials continue their crusade against Philadelphia dealers for alleged violations of the state food laws regarding the sale of oleomargarine as butter, and the use of preservatives in hamburger steak and other meats. A number of small dealers were convicted and fined \$50 and costs each last week on the oleo and hamburger steak charges.

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**MOTOR DRIVES SAVE MONEY**

**N**ORTHERN Motors will cut down fuel charges and labor costs

Fuel charges cut down by elimination of line shaft friction losses.

Labor costs cut because of ease of arrangement, location, operation and speed control of motor driven machines—means more work from fewer men.

We show a Northern Motor Driving a Marshall's Wood Saw.

Leaflet No. 22,130.

**Northern Electrical Mfg. Co.**  
Engineers—Manufacturers,  
**MADISON, WIS., U. S. A.**



## COTTONSEED OIL MEN MEET

Two State Associations Hold Annual Conventions—Big Meeting of the Texas Crushers' Association at Galveston—Georgia Crude Oil Mill Men Get Together and Form a State Association of Their Own.

The crude oil mill managers of the State of Georgia got together last week at Lithia Springs and formed the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. The State has a great many oil mills, and the belief has existed for some time that they could advance their interests materially by centralization of their efforts in a State association. The meeting was attended by over a hundred mill men and others closely identified with the industry, and the new organization was launched with a hurrah. It will work in harmony with the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, of which all its members are or soon will be members also. In fact, the culmination of the plans for the State body took place at the Inter-State convention at New Orleans last month.

The features of the meeting, aside from the large attendance and the enthusiasm displayed, were the address by L. A. Ransom, of Atlanta, on the value of co-operation in advancing the interests of the industry, the resolutions denouncing foreign tariff discrimination against cottonseed oil, and the resolutions condemning the anti-oleomargarine law as class legislation and demanding its repeal.

Lithia Springs is a favorite Georgia resort, and it was not difficult to get mill men to gather there. The meeting occupied but one day, Thursday. The session was called to order by W. E. McCaw, of Macon, as temporary chairman, T. B. McDowell, of Blakely, Ga., acting as temporary secretary. Chairman McCaw introduced L. A. Ransom, of Atlanta, the originator of the plan for a State organization. Mr. Ransom was warmly greeted, and after reviewing the causes which brought about this meeting, said:

### Mr. Ransom's Address.

"No other industry stands so close to the farmers of the South as do the cotton oil mills. If the oil, meal and hulls produced by the mills was consumed where manufactured, the cash value of the seed would be enormously increased. So long as the mills must export large quantities of their products, for lack of demand at home, at comparatively low prices, the mills will be unable to pay high prices for seed. Closer co-operation between the mills and farmers would promptly bring about different and better conditions. It should be the special object of every mill owner and manager to so bring this matter to the attention of the public that the desired results would follow.

"A very large number of the farmers in Georgia are financially interested in oil mills, and it is safe to say that many of them do not, either by their patronage or by their influence, give the encouragement to the management that is necessary to bring about the best results. Since the convention in New Orleans, where the Southern Cotton Growers' Association was created, and as the Farmers' Union is organized throughout the South, it may be easier for the oil mills and agricultural interests to co-operate for their mutual advantage than has been possible heretofore.

"It is not conceivable that the people of the South would buy and use renovated butter at four times the price of cotton oil if they knew cotton seed oil was a far superior product and could be used equally as well, nor would the farmers of the South buy western lard if they knew that cotton seed oil was far better, purer, more wholesome

and cheaper than lard. It is not supposable that the people of this section would pay \$18 to \$20 for western hay if they knew and believed that cotton seed hulls, at \$6 to \$7 per ton, are fully equal in value to the western product, nor would these same farmers pay as much or more for wheat bran as for cotton seed meal if they were convinced that cotton seed meal was worth, for stock feeding, two and one-half to three times as much as wheat bran.

"For the purpose of aiding in this matter a publicity bureau was created by the Interstate Crushers' Association, and this will be fully discussed during our meeting. We have, therefore, met together to-day to consider all matters that affect our great industry, and especially to take into consideration the rules governing transactions in cotton oil products; the object and advantages of the publicity bureau; how the quality of seed shipped the mills may be improved and the prices advanced; the consideration of foreign tariffs affecting our interests, the better handling of products by the mills and such other matter as the representatives see proper to bring before the meeting. Our meetings and discussions will be open, and all who desire to be present are invited. We want the largest possible attendance, because we wish to show the people the value of the products we make and to secure the co-operation of the producers of seed. Such publicity will show the high purposes of our meeting, our object being to promote the prosperity of the industrial and agricultural interests of Georgia."

The tariff question was brought up by Julian Field, of Atlanta, in a talk in which he showed the necessity of standing together to induce government action for the defence of American oil interests. Mr. Field introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

### The Tariff Resolutions.

"Whereas, The government of Germany has promulgated a new schedule of tariffs upon imports into that country, to become effective March 11, 1906, under which the rates of duty upon imports from the United States are largely increased; and,

"Whereas, The duty on cotton seed oil is therein increased from 10 marks per 100 kilograms to 12.50 marks per 100 kilograms, or 25 per cent; and,

"Whereas, The government of Austro-Hungary has arranged a new schedule of tariffs upon imports into that country, which schedule but awaits the favorable action of the two parliaments of that government to become effective, under which the rates of duty upon imports from the United States are largely increased; and,

"Whereas, Under the proposed new schedule of tariffs in Austro-Hungary, the duty on cotton seed oil will be 40 kronen per 100 kilograms, instead of the present rate of 9.52 kronen per 100 kilograms, an increase of more than 300 per cent—that is, from 7½ to 30 cents per gallon, or fourfold—which would be absolutely prohibitory and would result in the destruction of a trade with that country in this commodity, which it has taken years to build up, and which now amounts to 75,000 barrels per annum; and,

"Whereas, In France a bill for an injurious, if not destructive, increase of the duty on cotton seed oil, which has been pending for several years, has been checked by the advocates of reciprocity in that country, but the passage of which has now become imminent; and,

"Whereas, The movements above named are manifestly the beginning of a general tariff war upon American products; and,

"Whereas, The 'favored nations' clause in

our treaties with foreign nations does not give us the benefit of lower duties in those countries, which are the result of reciprocal arrangements with other nations as a consideration therefor, but only guarantees us the privilege of entering into similar reciprocal arrangements; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association urge upon southern United States Senators and Representatives, upon the southern newspaper press, and upon all commercial and trade organizations throughout the south, earnest efforts to arouse public interest in this subject and to make immediate and concerted efforts for defence against the threatened destruction of a most important southern industry; and be it further

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the members of this association that in furtherance of the proposed effort for defence, it is of the highest importance that co-operation should be secured between the various trade organizations throughout the whole country, and that this co-operation can be best secured by formal appeals in each State, by the commercial and trade organizations therein, to the United States Senators and Representatives of such States; and be it further

"Resolved, That this association believes that the practical method for accomplishing the desired ends is not doctrinal controversies of the tariff question, but simply strong memorials to Congress for the consideration at its next session of the present emergency, and the meeting of it by a declaration in favor of whatever modification of our tariff policy can be made without serious disturbance to the American system of protection, and which will, at the same time give due consideration to whatever complaints are made by foreign countries for their radical attacks upon the existing order of things, and be it further

"Resolved, That if reciprocity by legislation should seem more feasible and less offensive to many than reciprocity by treaty, such legislation should make the present rates of duty the maximum and not the minimum, and be it further

"Resolved, That the officers of this association and the regular committee on legislation, with the addition of such other members as the President may designate, shall take active steps to promote the objects of these resolutions by whatever means their judgment may suggest; and be it further

"Resolved, That printed copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary to leading newspapers of the south, to the United States Senators and Representatives from the southern States, and to the commercial and trade organizations throughout the country, requesting co-operation in such measures as will afford relief to the cotton seed oil and other American industries, which are so seriously threatened by the tariff legislation now proposed by other countries. Be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of State of the United States, at Washington, with an urgent request that every possible means be exhausted in procuring a stay of the proposed action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government increasing its import duties on cotton seed oil, especially, until the Congress of the United States can consider and find a reasonable and speedy cure for the antagonisms shown by the prohibitive tariff measures now promulgated and soon to become effective in that country."

### Denounced the Grout Law.

The oleomargarine question as it affected the cottonseed oil interests was brought up by J. H. Walker, of Griffin, Ga. Mr. Walker rehearsed the notorious efforts of the dairy interests which resulted in the passage by Congress of the Grout law, and presented resolutions which were adopted, in which the law is denounced as misleading, as well as class legislation, and demanding its repeal.

At the evening session the following officers were elected to serve the association during its first year: President, A. E. Thornton, Atlanta; treasurer, Thomas Eggleston, Atlanta; secretary, J. L. Benton, Monticello, Ga.; vice-presidents, first district, George F. Tinnelle, Savannah; second district, J. L. Hand, Pelham; third district, M. S. Harper, Atlanta; fourth district, Colonel H. Bussey, Columbus; fifth district, L. A. Ransom, At-

lanta; sixth district, W. E. McCaw, Macon; seventh district, B. S. Pattillo; eighth district, John Bostwick, Bostwick, Ga.; ninth district, H. O. Williford, Commerce; tenth district, C. W. Dahlgren; eleventh district, E. T. McBurney, Atlanta, Ga.; executive committee, R. L. Wilson, J. A. Aycock, H. Bond, Porter Fleming, James R. Atwater, D. G. Neil, W. A. McCarty, R. G. Riley, J. H. Taylor, T. M. Tarvers.

## TEXAS CRUSHERS GET TOGETHER

The eleventh annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association was held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week at Galveston. This is the oldest of the state associations—indeed, practically the only state organization until the formation last week of the Georgia body—and its meetings take on an importance closely rivaling those of the Inter-State Association. There was a very large attendance at the Galveston meeting. The city is attractive and the seaside enticements cut quite a figure. Besides, there was much business of importance to talk over.

At the first day's session the addresses of welcome and responses, the reading of the annual reports, and the general settling down to business took up the time.

In his annual report, Secretary Robert Gibson gave a birdseye view of the year's progress. His report was as follows:

### Secretary Gibson's Report.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—To meet again in convention in this most hospitable city with friends who anticipate our every want and strive to provide entertainment for each hour we are with them, are pleasures that each and every oil mill man of Texas and the territories should avail themselves of and reciprocate by their attendance, and together celebrate this, the eleventh annual meeting of our association, where together we may renew old acquaintanceships and make new ones that we trust will be of value and benefit in the business of years to come.

This I think will be one of the most interesting meetings we have ever held in the promotion and discussion of important matters and questions, to promote which we have arranged for several of our friends to give us papers that will be of interest, and we trust bring about a full discussion of each matter brought forward to the end that whatever is done will be for the best interests of all.

In consideration of what you have in store for your entertainment in a business, as well as in a social way, I will confine myself to as brief an accounting of my stewardship as possible.

Arbitrations have not been so frequent this year and with our rules made more perfect and better understood by our members, we trust the duties of that committee may be reduced to a minimum. Details of this and the work done by our legislative committee, which was called to Austin on several occasions, will be explained by their chairmen.

The membership of our association, although somewhat increased this year, is not what it should be, with some 160 mills in Texas, and 23 in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, we have only 110 mill members. These with such members as brokers and dealers in our products, numbering 37, give us a membership of regular members of 147, and 27 contributory members, making a total of 174.

We had a balance of \$4,021.95 on hand July 1st last year, and have collected this year in annual and press dues \$2,299.10, making a total of \$6,321.05. Our expenses this year have been \$3,939.77, and appropriated \$2,000 to the bureau of publicity fund, leav-

ing in our treasury to the credit of our regular fund for current expenses, \$381.28. This accompanied by full verified statements of our auditor, Mr. Charles Byers, we submit for your consideration and will be accounted for by our treasurer.

Again it is my great pleasure to thank you for the hearty support you have heretofore given me, both personally and officially, and to promise in soliciting a continuance, my best efforts to make our association the success we all so earnestly desire.

On Tuesday afternoon the convention listened to an address on "Oil Mill Insurance," by Mr. I. Jalonick, of Dallas, who has made mutual mill insurance a success in Texas. Prof. J. H. Connell also delivered an address and Mr. L. H. Saunders talked on the work of the bureau of publicity.

"The Association; Its Absolute Necessity to the Cotton Oil Industry," was the subject of an earnest address on Wednesday morning by Vice-president F. H. Bailey, of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, who is one of the "wheelhorses" of the Texas Association. The report of Chairman Jo. W. Allison, of the Bureau of Publicity, followed. Mr. Allison was the originator of the publicity plan, which had its beginning a year ago in the Texas Association, and which has now been taken up by the Inter-State Association and made a national feature.

Mr. Allison began his report with a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the bureau for the year. The receipts included special dues from the Texas Association members, \$1,008.05; transferred from general fund, \$2,000; donation, \$100; total, \$3,108.05. The expenditures included for newspaper and advertising contracts, \$535.54; Texas experiment station, \$450; salaries, \$500; and miscellaneous expenses bringing the total to \$1,755.96, leaving a balance of \$1,352.09. The total expenses of the bureau were about one-tenth of one cent per ton on the total seed crushed in Texas and the Territories.

### Mr. Allison's Argument.

Speaking of the work of the bureau, the results of which could not be told in figures, Mr. Allison said:

Never before in the whole history of advertising has so wide a degree of publicity been attained at so small an expenditure of money. Indeed, as small as the expenditure has been, it is safe to say there is not an agricultural paper of any standing in the South and very few in the North and West, that have not within the past year reproduced, with more or less comment, one or more of the articles inspired by this committee, several of them following them continuously and repeatedly, and one or two creating special departments for their discussions.

Four of the official experiment stations in as many separate Southern States are now conducting special cottonseed meal feeding experiments along lines suggested by this committee, and others are preparing to do so. The recommendation as to the addition of

cottonseed oil to the churning for the purpose of increasing and improving the butter is creating extensive comment in many and widely separated sections. The suggestions as to the feeding of young calves on cottonseed oil is being tested, and we have every reason to believe will open up a new and extensive use of that marvelous product, and at no time in the history of the business has the varied and extended use of cottonseed products been so widely and intelligently discussed or elicited such favorable comment.

And this your committee assert in no spirit of boasting of self-laudation, because it is due to no extraordinary excellence of theirs, or their work, but arises only from the simple fact that the truths they had to tell the whole world interested in feeding and in live stock were ready and eager to hear. Ready and eager to hear because it was a matter immediately touching their financial interests and concerning which they were and had long been seeking information. For manufacturing, as you do, the most valuable stock feed in the world, and one of the most important articles of human food produced, you deal with the very foundation of every day living to a more intimate extent than even you have probably ever imagined.

It is by no means our intention to go into the statistics involved, but disregarding entirely the question of human food as represented by our oil production, it may not be out of place to touch somewhat upon the consumption of animal food in our country and your intimate relation to its supply, as producers of one of the principal articles necessary in bringing it into fitting condition for use.

### Consumption of Animal Food.

Estimating the population of the United States at seventy-five millions, the American people are consuming annually per capita one hog, two-thirds of an average steer and one sheep. The consumption of this enormous quantity of animal food is the highest ever attained by any people on the earth, and it is the tremendous destruction of animal life necessary to supply the demand that makes the live stock interest in its total valuation by far, in dollars, and cents, the largest of any industry in the country.

According to the government statistics there were in the United States in January, 1905: 16,573,373 horses, valued at \$1,030,705,959; 2,728,088 mules, valued at \$197,753,327; 17,106,227 milch cows, valued at \$516,711,914; 44,650,206 other cattle, valued at \$824,054,902; 63,964,876 sheep, valued at \$168,315,750; 46,922,624 swine, valued at \$364,973,688; or a total of 191,945,394 head, valued at \$3,102,515,540.

Of these there were in your own great State of Texas: 1,269,482 horses, 507,281 mules, 821,991 milch cows, 8,087,989 other cattle, 2,404,808 hogs, 1,898,794 sheep, 627,333 goats, or a total of 15,617,678 domestic animals.

These total valuations represent a sum of money inconceivable to the human mind, and being duplicated on the average every four years, represent a destruction of animal life and a consumption of animal food absolutely staggering in their magnitude, and are mentioned here only for the purpose of impressing you with the stupendous magnitude of the interests, which, as manufacturers of what should be one of the principal factors in the preparation for market of this enormous number of animals, you are vitally and intimately interested.

Speaking more directly as to this interest, remembering that the cottonseed meal which you manufacture is the very best feed on earth for any one of these animals, and speaking for Texas alone, it is interesting to note what relation the entire annual product of your mills would bear to the total annual feeding demands of these animals. Living in a State, as you do, where all climatic and soil conditions conspire to the most luxuriant production of many valuable feeding stuffs, it is by no means to be presumed that your industry would ever be called upon to sustain alone the whole of this animal life. But on the other hand it cannot be denied that even un-



der these favorable conditions there are certain days in every year when all of these animals demand other feeds than those provided by the natural ranges, and that of these feeds none are so good or so rich in nutritive value as that which you produce. Presuming, then, that a condition should arise when these domestic animals could be put on an average ration of cottonseed meal, and to calm any possible apprehension that may be felt lest the cultivation of a home trade for our products might mean the over-supply of the feeding material, let us see how far your products would go toward supplying the demand.

Estimating the maximum crush of Texas at about one million tons of seed—and it is doubtful if it ever has or ever will reach that figure—this would give us at the very outside limit a possible production of about four hundred thousand tons of cottonseed meal, and it is more than probable that this is considerably in excess of any past or future year's production—and it is certainly largely in excess of anything to be figured on in the season immediately ahead of us—on an average feeding ration you would be able to care for all of these domestic animals just thirteen days. For the milch cows alone just 185 days, for the other cattle 20 days, for the horses and mules 213 days, for the sheep and goats 190 days, and for the hogs 198 days, thus showing that under the most favorable conditions of production, your entire annual output, if turned into the channel, which here at your very door stands open to receive and needs but better education to demand it, would be able to fill but the smallest fraction of that demand. And remember that these figures are not based on the entire feeding of these animals on cottonseed meal alone, but in giving them in connection with other less nitrogenous foods only so much cottonseed meal as would give them a properly balanced ration for the days mentioned.

Now, this much as to the market for one of your products that lies at your very door, and which you are, strange to say, almost entirely neglecting, to send that product to foreign countries where it must reach the ultimate buyer burdened with all the carrying charges and dealers' profits that make it a costly feed to him and yields a small price to you.


#### Some Uses for Cottonseed Oil.

But how about your other product, your oil? This is a subject so vast that it can in the limits of this report be barely alluded to, but it may be said that the possibilities in it are even more startling than in those just hinted at in your meal, and the field for its consumption has been even vastly less cultivated. For even among you gentlemen who are devoting your lives to the manufacture of cottonseed oil, how many of you are familiar with its excellences in the many uses of your everyday existence?

You know, or should know, that it is the best, the finest, the most cleanly and the most nutritious of all cooking fats, yet how many of you discard the questionable hog fat of your fathers and use it in your families? And yet it is estimated in the South the per capita consumption of cooking fat is the highest in the world, and reaches for all purposes about one-fifth of a pound per day. This means for your Texas alone, with its present population of 3,048,710 people, an annual consumption of 222,555,830 pounds, or on the basis of the maximum crush, just figured, about six times your possible annual production of cotton seed oil. And yet this is only one of the many uses for which this superb product is most admirably fitted.

You have been told always that cottonseed oil, being a non-dryer, was unsuited as a vehicle for paint, and could not compete with linseed oil, which, even to-day at the lowest value in its history, sells for nearly two and a half times the value of your oil, and yet there is not, I am informed, a manufacturer of ready mixed paints in the country, and this is a business that is rapidly absorbing the entire painting business and driving the oldtime painter out of existence, who is not directly or indirectly a buyer of cottonseed oil, and I have seen myself, since being here

## THE ESSENCE OF EFFICIENCY



Our 100 K. W. Generating sets of the vertical cross-compound type passed the U.S. Navy Department requirements of 31 pounds consumed per K. W. hour, attained a mechanical efficiency with forced lubrication of over 94 per cent. and a combined efficiency of engine and generator of over 86 per cent. They occupy nearly 10 per cent. less space than the minimum allowed by the Navy Department. Their weight is less than 100 pounds per K. W. of continuous output. The other sizes of the series, the 17½, 25, 35 and 50 K. W. are correspondingly efficient.

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on this visit, a house painted entirely with crude cottonseed oil, under my own immediate supervision, eight years ago that dried well, and compares to-day most favorably with any linseed oil job of one-half the age.

You are told that cottonseed oil, for the same constituent reason that prohibits its use in painting, and being rich in gums, is not a lubricant, and yet I have it on no less an authority than the personal assurance of one of the leading directors in that company, that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company buy annually about six thousand barrels of cottonseed oil, which at their own plant at Bremerhaven, and by their own process, they convert into a high-class but economical lubricant. Do you presume that the greatest steamship line in the world, touching at all the ports where mineral and animal oils are the cheapest, and requiring a lubricant reliable under the severest conditions known to mechanics, is buying cottonseed oil for any other reason than that it is the best and most economical to be had?

There is no one of you here that is not interested in the question of a cheap and entirely efficient roofing material, but how many of you know that the very best roofing pitch in the world, and the only one which personally I have been able to find that could be depended upon to stop a leak under the severe condition of our extensive and cheaply constructed sheds, is made from one of the waste products of the refining of cottonseed oil?

And this is by no means all the little known but extensive uses to which this great product may be applied. Your committee has proven beyond question, and has devoted some effort and money in advertising the fact that a small quantity of cottonseed oil added to the milk at the time of churning not only increases the butter production from thirty to sixty per cent., but actually lessens the time and labor of churning, and improves in every way the quality of both the butter and buttermilk.

#### Oil in the Churning.

And do you realize the magnitude of the channel that this opens for the disposal of your oil? We have just shown that there were in Texas alone, in the hands of Texas farmers, 821,991 milch cows; this would mean, upon a conservative estimate, a daily production in Texas of nearly two million gallons of milk. Say that one-half of this is consumed as milk, and that one-half, or one million gallons, finds its way into the family churns, and that one-half of these churnings

were made upon the process alluded to, and it is utterly bewildering to realize that this means an annual increase of the butter produced in Texas of about seventy-five million pounds, adds about fifteen million dollars to her annual material wealth, stops the importation of foreign butter, transforms her into a butter-producing state and opens up a consumption for considerably over one-half your annual production of cottonseed oil.

But how is this home trade to be reached? This was the problem that confronted your Bureau of Publicity on its creation, and is still before them and you; of course, the first and natural answer to this question is that it is a mere matter of advertising, and the main means of advertising are well known and open to all. And so they are to all who carry the golden key to which alone they respond. For advertising means money, and advertising in anything like liberal proportions means money in large quantities, and this your committee did not possess. Indeed, not only did they feel that the sum of money at their command was extremely small in comparison with the task to be done and the field to be covered, but they were restrained by the further conviction that the very novelty of the undertaking in itself and the reluctance with which the association had undertaken it both demanded extreme conservatism in action and extra caution in expenditure on their part, and this feeling has been constantly before them and has controlled their every action.

Mr. Allison went on to relate the methods used by the committee in doing "missionary work" among the Texas farmers. He said the oil mills themselves had been counted on for valuable help in their own home localities, but that a spirit of indifference, if not of positive disapproval, on the part of the large majority of the mills had met them in every part of their work to such an extent that they were compelled to admit that to these mills, and not the general public—who have displayed a real interest and enthusiasm in the work that has been most encouraging—does the committee feel that its educational efforts need most to be directed. Mr. Allison concluded:

This subject is a wide one and full of vital interest, and cannot be more than al-

(Concluded on page 37.)

## TRADE GLEANINGS

Fitzgerald Cotton Oil Company, of Fitzgerald, Ga., will spend \$10,000 in improving its plant.

Pelahatchee Gin and Oil Company, of Pelahatchee, Miss., is building a gin and later will put in a cotton oil mill.

Cellulose Soap Company, of Rutherford, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture soap, toilet articles and preparations; capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: Charles W. House, No. 146 Carmeta avenue; G. M. G. Freeman, No. 71 Newell avenue, both of Rutherford, N. J.; C. F. Pierce, No. 302 Fifth avenue, Union Hill, N. J.; E. Clarence Simon, No. 314 Warren street, Brooklyn; Edward G. Schultz, No. 304 West 20th street, New York.

At a meeting of the Villa Rica Cotton Oil Company, of Villa Rica, Ga., W. B. Candler, Sr. was re-elected president and B. F. Floyd general manager. A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared.

The National Soap Company, of Detroit, Mich., has filed articles of association in that state, with a capital stock of \$50,000, naming as stockholders Robert L. Hall, John Rowland, Albert H. Cramer and Charles K. Latham. The company takes over the plant at 438 Franklin street, Detroit.

The Standard Paint Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has filed articles of incorporation in that state, with a capital of \$2,400,000. Its stated objects are manufacturing roofing, flooring, paints, varnishes and insulating materials of all kinds. The incorporators are Ralph L. Shainwalk, Max Diey, Felix Jellenik, Julius I. Livingston, Alfred F. George, of South Bound Brook.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Company, of Mangum, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are William Harris, John Woodward, G. B. Townsend and Sam D. Rude, of Mangum; E. M. De Barry, of Martha.

James D. Dawson, head of the Inter State Cotton Oil Company, Augusta, Ga., has accepted a similar position with a cotton oil concern at Houston, Tex.

The Salt Springs Solar Coarse Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., has elected the following officers: President, E. B. Judson; secretary and treasurer, J. G. Wynkoop; board of trustees, E. B. Judson, Thomas J. Leach, J. Frank Durston, Edward J. Wynkoop, Otis S. Denham, A. Howlett Durston, J. W. Wynkoop.

Frank J. Burdick, who was for years manager of Swift & Company's branch house at Woonsocket, R. I., and afterward went into business for himself at Worcester, Mass., has re-entered the service of the Swift Company as a special representative in the West.

E. H. Brown Manufacturing Company, New York has been incorporated to manufacture soap, etc.; capital, \$100,000. Incorporators: E. H. Brown, Elizabeth, N. J.; John L. Moore, No. 288 Greenwich street; Edward J. Larkin, No. 271 Broadway, New York.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Capital City Oil Mill, Baton Rouge, La., whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, it was decided to liquidate the affairs of the corporation, and A. S. Fredenburg and H. L.

Stautz were elected liquidators to sell the assets of the company within ten days for cash, either at a public or private sale. A new company was then organized, to be known as the Capital City Oil Mill, with the same officers, as follows: John D. Fisher, of Baton Rouge, president, and J. C. Hamilton, secretary-manager. The plant will be rebuilt at once. The company is capitalized at \$100,000.

Industrial Cotton Oil Company, New York, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. Directors, R. B. Dodson, H. C. Cornwall, G. J. Colt, New York.

The abattoir and cold storage plant of the Boise Butcher Company, Boise, Ida., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$5,000.

The tallow rendering plant of H. K. Rhoads at Pottstown, Pa., was burned on June 20. The loss was about \$2,000, covered by insurance.

The Binder Packing Company will build a meat plant at Aurora, Ill., this fall.

The buildings at the S. & S. plant at Kansas City burned in last week's blaze will be replaced within sixty days. In the meantime the operation of none of the departments has been interfered with.

The Dobbins Electric Soap Company has taken out a permit for a large addition to its plant at Camden, N. J.

The abattoir and ice houses of C. F. McCraft at Grand Rapids, Mich., were burned last week, together with the contents. Loss, \$2,000.

Frank Park's slaughter house at Virden, Ill., was burned last week. Loss, \$1,500; insurance, \$400.

A. A. Green has been elected president and general manager of the Jackson Fertilizer Company, Nashville, Tenn.

The new owners of the Peoria Union Stock Yards have taken out a permit for the construction of new hog sheds at a cost of \$5,000. The work will be completed by fall.

The plant of the Fowlers Canadian Company (Limited), at Hamilton, Ontario, a branch of Swift & Company, of Chicago, will be enlarged this spring at a cost of between \$50,000 and \$70,000. Provision will be made for the slaughtering of 6,000 hogs a week, besides additions to the capacity of the sheep and cattle slaughtering houses. As a natural consequence, the Stock Yards Company is preparing to enlarge its premises in order to accommodate the increased number of sheep and cattle which it will be called upon to handle.

Messrs. F. W. Bird & Sons Company, of East Walpole, Mass., has purchased a nine-acre site in Hamilton, Ontario, upon which it will erect a \$20,000 factory. The company will manufacture principally roofing paper, and will provide employment for 200 hands.

United States Consul Frank M. Brundage, of Aix la Chapelle, Germany, reports that Mr. John Nyssen, a reliable business man of that place, desires to purchase leather-tanning extracts. Anyone interested in selling such products can correspond direct with Mr. Nyssen, 114, a Julicherstrasse, Aachen (Aix la Chapelle), Germany. There are many tanners in that part of Germany.

### NEW ICING COMPANY IN CALIFORNIA.

A new refrigerating company has been formed in California to ice fruit and other perishable shipments for the East. Articles of incorporation have been filed at Los Angeles by the Continental Refrigerating Company, having a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which \$10,000 has been subscribed. The directors are: Grant Jackson, Theodore Martin, Byron L. Oliver, H. R. Hawkins and I. B. Hinton, all of this city. It is claimed that the present cost of icing will be reduced one-third.

### A PURE FOOD LEAGUE.

The National Pure Food and Drug League was incorporated this week at Albany, N. Y., the object as stated being "to work for pure foods, drugs and beverages by moral and legal methods." The directors are given as A. T. Knuth, of Albany; J. R. Mansion, of Watervliet, and Charles F. Hunt, P. H. Farrell and R. T. Graves, of New York City. Whether the organization is formed as a "Wiley aid society," to advance the food views of that distinguished expert, is not stated.

### A NEW COMPANY.

A. L. Rieser, general manager of the National Export & Commission Company, whose offices are in the Produce Exchange, New York, has just returned from an extensive trip through Europe. The purpose of his visit abroad was to make connections for his company, and this he succeeded in doing in England, Scotland, Wales, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain and France. He spent more than three months on the trip. The company will do a general buying and selling business in oils, tallow, grease and fertilizer materials, both at home and in foreign countries.

Mr. Rieser was for eighteen years in charge of the by-products departments of Nelson Morris & Co., and is therefore well qualified to conduct every detail of his present business.

## YOU WANT

To sell some surplus machinery or equipment for which you have no present use . . . . .

## HE WANTS

To get hold of just that thing and is willing to pay cash for it . . . . .

## GET TOGETHER

Via PAGE 48 of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER



## THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

### CHAPTER II—ORGANIZATION AND CAPITALIZATION OF THE LARGE PACKING COMPANIES.

(Continued from last week.)

#### Armour & Company.

Although there is little tangible basis for opinion, it is apparently safe to state that the \$20,000,000 capitalization of Armour & Company, of Illinois, is a very conservative indication of the actual resources of that corporation. The packinghouses and other establishments of Armour & Company are among the largest in the world, and, like the other great packing concerns, this company has a large number of distributing agencies. It is universally recognized that Swift & Company and Armour & Company are the two leading packing companies, in respect to magnitude, in the beef industry. Mr. J. Ogden Armour has stated to the Bureau of Corporations that "the capital stock of Armour & Company has been wholly paid in in cash or property. The actual value of its net assets is more than \$20,000,000, the amount of its capital stock." Mr. Armour further said: "Armour & Company have declared only one dividend since the company was organized in 1901. This was a 5 per cent. dividend paid during 1902." This indicates a reinvestment of earnings of the company, which would go, of course, to add just so much to the property value back of its issued securities.

Perhaps the best indication of the merit of Armour & Company's capitalization is contained in the large investment in private cars. Although these cars are owned by a subsidiary corporation—the Armour Car Lines of New Jersey—this company is capitalized at only \$100,000, and it is officially stated that the corporation has not paid the full purchase price of these cars, but is indebted, to a large amount, to Armour & Company, of Illinois, and the Armour Packing Company, of New Jersey, for its equipment. Neither of the latter companies has any bonded indebtedness, and unless they are carrying a floating indebtedness, on account of this equipment, the bulk of the investment in private cars is properly to be considered as a part of the assets back of the \$20,000,000 capital stock of Armour & Company, of Illinois. The Armour Car Lines at present own more than 12,000 cars, mostly of the refrigerator type, this number not including 1,645 of the Continental Fruit Express. At an average valuation of \$800 per car for the 12,000 odd cars of the Armour Car Lines proper, the total investment would be approximately \$10,000,000. The equipment of the Continental Fruit Express, on a similar valuation, would add more than \$1,300,000 to this sum.

#### Cost of Refrigerator Cars.

As shown elsewhere, a first-class refrigerator car now costs in the neighborhood of \$1,000 to \$1,100, and although some years ago the price was considerably lower, an average of \$800 per car is probably conservative. As a matter of fact, Mr. George B. Robbins, president of the Armour Car Lines, in his testimony before a sub-committee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, in

February, 1905, stated that the Armours had invested upwards of \$15,000,000 "in equipment, repair shops, icing stations and other facilities." In subsequent testimony, Mr. Robbins placed the investment in equipment proper at about \$14,000,000, and further stated that the company's cars were carried on its books at about \$1,000 each. Even admitting that the figures given are liberal, it is evident that the investment of the Armour interests in private cars has been a very large one, and this in turn goes to warrant the conclusion that the Armour companies are not overcapitalized. The general considerations of limited ownership of stock and absence of public market for the company's shares, previously noted, seem to apply with particular force to Armour & Company of Illinois.

The profits of Armour & Company on its beef business are discussed elsewhere in this report, and the indicated profit on the operation of refrigerator cars in the packing-house industry is also considered in Chapter VI.

#### National Packing Company.

The National Packing Company has published no financial statements. The prices paid for some of the company's plants, at the time of their original purchase by individual packers, have been given in newspaper reports, and apparently these are fairly accurate. But there is nothing to indicate whether the same valuations obtained in the subsequent sale of these plants to the National Packing Company. It is also uncertain, in some cases, whether the National Packing Company owns the entire stock of subsidiary corporations or only a portion. Without further information, therefore, deductions as to the merit of the capitalization of the National Packing Company are necessarily of little value.

At the same time, such information as has been gathered does not suggest serious over-

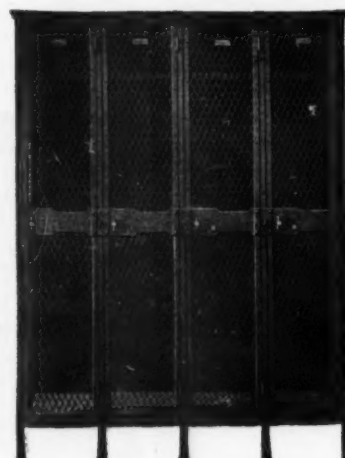
	1902.	1903.	1904.
<b>Assets:</b>			
Real estate .....	\$2,575,637	\$2,935,198	\$2,981,157
Machinery .....	1,344,422	1,373,310	1,383,328
Merchandise .....	7,888,137	7,517,411	7,217,592
Cash and debts receivable .....	2,601,428	2,015,861	2,016,563
Car lines .....	628,913	619,358	843,390
Stocks .....	108,750	108,750	108,750
	<b>\$15,147,285</b>	<b>\$14,567,890</b>	<b>\$14,550,780</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Capital stock .....	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Accounts payable .....	690,160	309,500	436,339
Bills payable .....	5,314,484	5,732,800	4,060,900
Surplus .....	742,641	1,422,641	1,525,581
Profit and loss .....	1,400,000	* 102,938	927,969
	<b>\$15,147,285</b>	<b>\$14,567,890</b>	<b>\$14,550,780</b>
Profit and loss .....	1,400,000	* 102,938.97	927,969.40
Gross sales .....	61,231,755	59,763,778.21	50,828,638.84
Per cent of profits on volume of sales .....	2.3	1.4	1.8
<b>Live stock handled:</b>			
Cattle .....	No. 427,580	513,202	432,016
Hogs .....	No. 1,631,422	1,430,787	1,405,435
Sheep .....	No. 354,215	383,712	409,782
Calves .....	No. 6,774	13,426	10,283
<b>Cost price of live stock:</b>			
Hogs .....	\$23,397,008.43	\$21,603,853.90	\$16,514,826.57
Cattle .....	17,593,708.80	19,908,208.37	17,852,543.32
Sheep .....	1,348,984.59	1,375,220.59	1,374,001.91
Calves .....	44,797.07	95,046.90	78,637.71
	<b>\$42,385,008.89</b>	<b>\$43,072,329.94</b>	<b>\$35,819,010.51</b>
Pounds product shipped .....	640,000,000	715,000,000	690,000,000
Profit per pound shipped .....	Less than 1/4c.	Less than 1/4c.	Less than 1/4c.

\*The earnings in this year were cut down by the Kansas City flood, which cost the company over \$500,000. In computing the profit per pound, however, no allowance was made for this flood loss.

†This profit includes the profits of car lines.

(Continued on page 30.)

## LOCKERS



EXPANDED METAL OR SHEET STEEL

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capitalization. The gross volume of business of the company, as authoritatively stated to the bureau, is several times the amount of its \$15,000,000 capital stock. The value of the company's manufacturing establishments must be large. In addition, the National Car Line Company, the stock of which is held by the National Packing Company, owns about 2,000 refrigerator cars and about 200 box cars. At an average value of \$800 per car for the refrigerator cars and, say, \$600 for the other cars, the investment would exceed \$1,700,000.

#### Cudahy Packing Company.

It has already been shown that the Cudahy Packing Company is capitalized at \$7,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is preferred stock and \$5,000,000 is common. The following comparative statement of assets, liabilities, gross business, etc., was submitted by the Cudahy Packing Company for the years 1902, 1903, 1904:

Branding  
**Swift's**  
Premium  
Hams



Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon  
each have the same well known brand, "Swift's Premium U. S. Insp'd," burned into the rind. Whenever you see this it is a sure guarantee of quality—flavor—value. Always ask for "Swift's Premium" brand, and insist on getting it.

SWIFT & COMPANY, U. S. A.

Fac-simile of advertisement appearing in June magazines.



# THE National Provisioner

## NEW YORK and CHICAGO . . . .

Published by  
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(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER.....President and Editor

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### COSTLY FOOD THEORIES

A matter which is of considerable concern as relating to the greatly increasing expenses of the national government is the growing annual appropriation made for the Department of Agriculture. No one will gainsay that this branch of the administration has been very useful and very helpful, and that it is not to be discouraged in such of its undertakings as are of practical value. But under cover of actual accomplishments and genuine good many abuses have crept in. Whenever an attempt is made to remedy these evils it is met with the statement that any such act is an attack upon the farming interests, and therefore upon farmers themselves. That is usually effective in stopping any further effort, because the greatest scare a politician can have is the possible loss of the "farmer vote."

The latest report from the Department of Agriculture shows that expenditures of \$20,000 in each of the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, or a total of \$60,000, have been made for "nutrition investigations." These refer to the Wiley experiments with preservatives, and show what an expense has been incurred for the exploitation of impractical ideas and for securing results which have no value whatever. The same report also shows

the following appropriations for "laboratory," in addition to the expense of "nutrition investigation": 1903, \$60,500; 1904, \$70,500; 1905, \$135,000. It will be seen that the figures have more than doubled in three years, and will perhaps increase at the same ratio in the near future, unless some Congressman has nerve enough to take the lead in stopping it.

The only result obtained from these appropriations has been to create chaos in the minds of importers and American manufacturers alike regarding food regulations and, even worse, the creation of false ideas of the effects of food preservatives in the minds of the general public. The laboratory appropriation should be cut to a reasonable figure and the funds for "nutrition investigations," as now conducted, eliminated entirely. Either that, or they should be increased so as to secure experiments by several leading, competent chemists with a view to ascertaining exactly and impartially the real effects of modern food preservatives upon the human system.

### HOT AIR MEAT PLANTS

After talking about it for a year or two, the farmers have at last entered the packing-house field with a company of their own, which is to run the old-established packing companies out of the business, according to items now going the round of the sensational daily press. At least, the farmers are supposed to be behind the Farmers' Packing Company, incorporated last week with a capital of a million and a half, to establish a meat plant and stock yards near a Chicago race track. They will probably be behind it to the extent of as many dollars worth of the capital stock as the promoters can sell them. It takes money to build packing plants, and the farmers will be expected to "put up" the necessary coin. The trifling detail of dividends will be discussed later. A Chicago livestock journal is authority for the statement that the president of this million-and-a-half "farmers" company is the same man who, three years ago, started out to perform the same feat on the same spot. He was not a farmer then. He may have better luck this time.

There is certainly room for expansion in the packinghouse field, as is evidenced by the several new plants which are either projected or actually in course of construction at Chicago and elsewhere. Plans for these plants indicate, however, that their motive power is to be steam, not "hot air."

### AGRARIAN CONSISTENCY

German indignation over the treatment of imports from that country by American customs and food inspection officials is said to

have been largely responsible for the denunciation of the existing reciprocity treaty between the two countries. The Agrarian party in Germany, at the back of this movement, can hardly pride itself on the consistency of its attitude, not only toward the United States, but other countries as well.

Here is a Russian illustration. A recent declaration of the Agrarians, through one of their chief organs, was in favor of an increase in the importation of Russian hogs for supplying the thickly-populated districts of upper Silesia. It was explained that inspection methods to protect against disease had been perfected to such an extent as to practically exclude any danger from this source. The journal recommended an increase in the imports of live hogs amounting to at least 130,000 per year.

Compare this declaration with that of a year previous by the same organ, when it could not find words strong enough to impress upon the German people the fact that the whole Empire was doomed, by reason of the admission of some 70,720 Russian hogs. Since then the new commercial treaty with Russia, with its minimal tariff on grain as a conspicuous feature, has come up for ratification. Tempora mutantur! With the German Agrarians the end justifies the means, even to swallowing their ancient enemy, the alien porker.

### VERY POOR BEEF

Mississippi is typical of more than half of the Southern States, from a livestock growing point of view. The official valuation of the 273,000 milch cows there is \$22.50 per head, and that of the other cattle \$8.25 each. The 1,087,870 hogs in the State are valued at nearly \$5 per head. As hogs and beef cattle have nearly the same value per pound in the livestock pens at killing centers, the low valuation of Mississippi farm beef cattle is startling. It means that they are worth only about 1¼ cents per pound on the hoof at the farm. This is more remarkable still in view of the fact that the State is a large producer of cottonseed meal.

The beef problem would become easier and simpler and the agriculturalist's profits higher if more attention were given to the rural steer, both in breeding and feeding. It would seem to be a very easy problem to raise an \$8.25 herd of cattle to the \$16.50 standard and then to \$33. If the Southern farmer spent more thought and time on an \$8.25 steer to get him to \$33 than he does on trying to get \$16 worth of cotton off of an acre of ground by hard work, he would fare better. There are about six Southern States in practically the same livestock category with Mississippi. At the same time the market is calling for good beef cattle and avoiding the lean, tough, cheap stuff.

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### HARD ALCOHOLIC SOAPS.

Soda soaps are mixed with water and dissolved in alcohol of high strength, 80 per cent, or intimate combination between the anhydrous soda soap and the alcohol may be effected by the addition of potash soap. Owing to the large amount of alcohol that may safely be employed, antiseptic or medicinal substances can be readily introduced into the soap.

### MANUFACTURE OF SUPERPHOSPHATES.

A hot aqueous solution of sodium bisulphate is used to act upon calcium phosphate, in such proportion as to render soluble in water or in citrate solution the greater part of the phosphate, while giving a soft mass, easily dried and powdered. Or powdered nitre cake is washed systematically in a series of vessels to obtain a more strongly acid solution with a residue of sodium sulphate. The acid solution is then used as in the first case.

### ACID IN TANNING LIQUORS.

The determination of sulphuric acid in tanning liquors or extracts is made in the following manner: Ten gms. of liquid extract or liquor, or 5 grams of finely powdered solid extract, are shaken with 90 c. c. of absolute alcohol in a stoppered cylinder, and filtered through a dry filter, the residue being washed with 90 per cent alcohol. The filtrate and washings are acidified with 1 c. c. of concentrated hydrochloric acid, and precipitated with 2 to 3 c. c. of 10 per cent solution of barium chloride. The method is accurate and is not affected by the presence of normal or acid sulphates nor of sulphites, the former being insoluble in 80 per cent alcohol.

### PURIFICATION OF SALT.

Impure or discolored rock salt is melted in covered crucibles, each provided with a horizontal outlet pipe from the bottom, for running off deposited matter, and with another channel a little above the bottom, through which the purified salt may be run. Air, preferably highly heated, is blown through the molten salt for a considerable time, to oxidize the impurities. In some cases, a small proportion of lime, say from 0.1 to 1.0 per cent., is added to assist the separation of the oxidized iron. After settling, the molten clarified salt is run on to cooling floors, and granulated by suitable devices. In a modified process, the salt is melted by gases acting upon its surface, as in a metal reverberatory furnace.

### SYNTHETICAL ADRENALIN.

Adrenalin is the active principle of the suprarenal glands whose isolation has made bloodless surgery possible. Over the kidneys of animals are two little glands shaped like a cocked hat about the size of marbles. It has long been known that they have some

effect on the circulation of the blood, and that their secretion is a powerful astringent. In 1893 two European investigators discovered that it had a strong effect in driving away blood from living surfaces to which it was applied. Dr. Takamine, the Japanese chemist, originally showed the world how to make adrenalin, and now it is said that Dr. Dakin has discovered how to prepare it from coal tar.

In delicate operations the surface to be cut is treated with adrenalin, and it can be cut like fresh meat. Surgeons inject it into patients dying from the shock of operations. It drives the blood ahead of it, giving the heart a quick squeeze, which will sometimes start the engine going after it has practically stopped. It is rather a costly drug, however, since the process of manufacture from the glands of sheep is long and delicate.

### A NEW WHITE PAINT.

A new white paint has been patented in Germany, which is claimed to far excel white lead and other similar products in fineness and smoothness of surface, covering power, permanence and cheapness. It is said to be obtained by saturating burnt lime containing magnesia with a hydrocarbon, and firing until all the carbon is burned. The material is then ground fine and colored ready for treatment with linseed or other saponifiable oils; with mineral oil, also, partial saponification takes place, resulting in a good workable paint. A dolomitic limestone, containing from 20 to 50 per cent. of magnesia, is said to be best for the purpose, although a limestone having less than 20 per cent. may be enriched by adding the desired quantity of magnesia, but with not such good results as are produced by the dolomite. Other pigments can be mixed with the material to produce paints of any required shades.

The advantages claimed for the paint are that it dries quickly without driers, is unaffected by light, and not changed by ammonia, sulphureted hydrogen, or sulphurous acid; that the coating hardens like enamel after some months, possesses a dull gloss, does not blister in the sun, and is washable, yet retains its original smoothness. The paint is suitable for walls and woodwork of all descriptions.

### TO PREVENT BOILER INCRUSTATION.

For a 5-horse power boiler fed with water which contains calcic sulphate take 2 pounds of catechu, 1 pound dextrine, 2 pounds crystallized soda,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound potash,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound cane sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound alum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound gum arabic.

For a boiler of the same size fed with water which contains lime: Turmeric, 2 pounds; dextrine, 1 pound; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; potash,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound; alum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound; molasses,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound.

For a boiler of the same size fed with water which contains iron: Gamboge, 2 pounds; soda, 2 pounds; dextrine, 1 pound; potash,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound; sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound; alum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound; gum arabic,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound.

For a boiler of the same size fed with sea water: Catechu, 2 pounds; Glauber's salt, 2 pounds; dextrine, 2 pounds; alum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound; gum arabic,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound.

When these preparations are used add 1 quart of water and in ordinary cases charge the boiler every month, but if the incrustation is very bad charge every two weeks.

For boilers of 100 horse power fed with river water use the following, which should be renewed whenever the boiler is emptied: Crystallized soda, 18 pounds; dextrine, 18 pounds; alum, 6 pounds; sugar, 6 pounds; potash, 3 pounds.

Caustic soda in large excess is injurious to boiler fittings, gaskets, valves, etc. Foaming may be caused through excess of caustic soda or soda ash. Tannic acid and its salts are highly injurious to the boilers. That it removes scale is an assured fact, that it removes iron with the scale is also assured, as tannic acid corrodes an iron surface rapidly. If used in proper quantities, in slight excess, there are no injurious results through the use of caustic soda and soda ash.

### NEW PATENTS.

791,647.—Filtering System. Daniel M. Pfautz, Germantown, Pa. In a filtering apparatus, a casing, a wedge-shaped rib at the bottom of said casing, a filter-bed disposed in and removable from said casing and having its bottom indented to form a wedge-shaped groove adapted to fit the rib at the bottom of said casing.

791,578.—Drier. William F. Robinson, Anacortes, Wash. In a drier, a drying-chamber having side walls consisting of an outer casing and an inner perforate sheathing spaced from the casing, a substantially imperforate top for the chamber that prohibits the escape of air therethrough, said chamber having an outlet permitting the escape of air solely through the space between the casing and sheathing, and means for introducing air into the casing.

791,738.—Refrigerator. James B. White, Fort Wayne, Ind. A tank having ice-chambers; means of communication at the upper and lower parts of the ice-chamber with the cooling-chamber; openings in the top of said tank communicating with the cooling-chamber, the said openings having adjacent chambers; containing vessels in the cooling-chamber seated upon and supported by the bottom thereof, the vessels being arranged one at each of said openings in the top of the tank and extending above said collars; and removable covers to close said openings over said collars and vessels, and each resting upon and being supported by the top of said tank when the former are in place.

791,876.—Condensing Apparatus. Archibald F. Burdth, Balham, England. An apparatus for heating, cooling, condensing, evaporating and similar purposes the combination with a casing, and a metal sheet extending entirely across a chamber in said casing, and bent or folded upon itself in opposite directions alternately to form within said chamber two independent series of passages, of nodules formed on the walls of one of said series of passages, and ridges, formed on the walls of the other series of passages.

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## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### A NOTEWORTHY GENERATING SET.

There has recently come into notice a generating set of unusual interest which is said to combine in its design the best features of American and European practice. Both the engine and generator are of B. F. Sturtevant Co. manufacture, the engine being of the vertical 10-18x10 cross-compound type and the generator a 35-100 M. P.-10 machine of 100 k. w. capacity. The following table gives the general proportions of this set, as well as the dimensions of several other similar sets built by this company.

Size of engine.	Steam press. required, per pounds.	Rev. min.	Pipes, steam. exhaust.	Crank pin diam. x length.	Shaft diam.	Size of generator.	K. W.	Weight complete set, pounds.
6½-10½ x 6½	100	450	2	2½	3½	5-100 M. P. 8	17½	5,600
7-12 x 7	100	400	2	3½	3½	8-100 "	25	7,300
8-14 x 8	100	400	3	5	3½	10-100 "	35	10,000
8-14 x 8	150	400	3	5	4½	15-100 "	50	14,000
10-18 x 10	150	350	4	6	5½	35-100 " 10	100	22,000

Although originally designed and built for the U. S. Navy Department, they are now being turned out for the general trade, and are constructed and tested in as thorough a manner as when built under government orders.

A feature of these sets is their high mechanical efficiency, averaging considerably over 90 per cent. This is partly accounted for by the system of forced lubrication,



STURTEVANT GENERATING SET.

which, by means of an oil pump accessibly located in the base, supplies oil to bearings at an average pressure of 15 lbs., the course of oil being to main bearings, along shaft, up crank webs to the pins, and thence up connecting rod to the crossheads and guides. Detachable hinged oil-tight doors on the sides and removable plates at the ends give ready access to the reciprocating parts. A water-shed partition, between case and bottom of cylinders, serves alike to prevent oil from the reciprocating parts being carried into cylinders and water from the latter being mixed with the oil. This arrangement at the same time allows convenient access to the piston and valve rod stuffing boxes when the engine is running. Centrifugal oil throwers at the bearings between engine and generator and between engine and governor wheel complete the scheme of oil tightness and guarantee that no oil shall escape along the shaft and into the generator.

Both the high and low pressure valves are double ported and balanced, the high pressure being of the piston type, and the low pressure a slide valve arranged to lift from its seat for escape of water. Steam and ex-

(Continued on page 26.)

### BARBER REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The Barber refrigerating machinery is in use in more than 1,000 plants. It is especially adapted for use in packing plants and meat markets from the smallest to the largest. On account of its extreme simplicity and freedom from complications it has long been a prime favorite among users of small machinery. The photo from which the accompanying illustration was made was taken at the St. Louis World's Fair, where the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co. had three separate plants in daily operation dur-

ing the entire period of the fair, attracting much attention and favorable comment from refrigerating engineers, and for which the company was awarded a gold medal.

The illustration is of the class "A" or center crank belt drive compressor. This style

or chill rooms. Such a plant will commend itself as being extremely simple, and can be driven by any kind of power from any location and requires but little room.

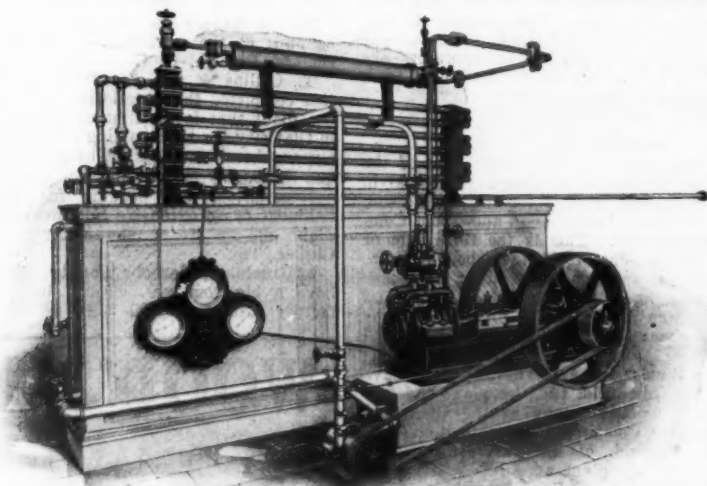
Full information regarding Barber machinery of any size may be had by addressing the Creamery Package Mfg. Co., Refrigerating Machinery Branch, No. 1142 West 16th street, Chicago, Ill.

### A CONDENSER CATALOGUE.

The W. H. Blake Steam Pump Co., of Hyde Park, Mass., has just published an attractive catalogue, No. 25, illustrating the jet and surface condensers manufactured by this company. These range in size from a horizontal jet condenser of 800 lbs. capacity in steam condensed per hour, up to one of 26,100 lbs.; while the twin simple and compound air pumps and jet condensers range in capacity from 8,700 lbs. of steam condensed per hour to 135,000 lbs. Measured by the same standard the surface condensers with air and circulating pumps are built in sizes ranging from 4,100 lbs. to 40,000 lbs. capacity.

### NORTHERN BACK-GEARED MOTORS.

Slow speed motor drive for all sorts of ma-



BARBER CENTER CRANK BELT DRIVE COMPRESSOR.

of machine is built in sizes from 3 to 23 tons refrigerating capacity. Other styles of compressor for direct connection to engines range in capacity from 3 to 250 tons capacity. The illustration shows a refrigerating machine with double-pipe condenser and submerged double-pipe brine cooler, being in fact a complete refrigerating plant, excepting only the cooling coils in the storage boxes

chines is accomplished by the use of Northern back-geared motors. This is a compact, self-contained device which accomplishes slow speed without the necessity of employing motors designed for slow armature speed. This secures a motor of low cost for operating slow speed machines. Bulletin No. 44, issued by the Northern Electrical Manufacturing Company, Madison, Wis., U. S. A., illustrates representative applications of back-geared motors in industrial plant service.

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**AN INTERESTING TREATISE**

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## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Continental Refrigerating Company, of Los Angeles, Calif., with \$1,000,000 capital has been chartered by Grant Jackson, Theodore Martin, Byron L. Oliver, H. R. Hawkins and I. B. Hinton. It will engage in icing fruit cars, east bound, at lower rates than now prevail.

Cortland Ice Company, of Cortland, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$9,000 capital by Frank Burlingham, of McGraw, N. Y., and James Dougherty, F. B. Nourse, John C. Seager, H. P. Davis and I. H. Palmer, of Cortland.

McIntosh County Creamery, of Ashley, N. D., has been chartered. The capital is \$5,000, and the incorporators are John Geizzler and Louis Rubin.

Wm. P. Walsh and C. J. McRae have formed the Standard Ice and Fuel Company at Superior, Wis.

Articles of incorporations have been filed at Los Angeles, Calif., by the Continental Refrigerating Company, having a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which \$10,000 has been subscribed. The directors are: Grant Jackson, Theodore Martin, Byron L. Oliver, H. R. Hawkins and I. B. Hinton, all of this city. The new company will actively engage in the business of icing cars containing fruit shipments to the East.

The Heil Ice Company has been formed at Salt Lake City, Utah. The company is capitalized for \$5,000, with 1,000 shares of par value of \$5 each, and the incorporators are John Heil, I. R. Harmon, Catharine M. Heil, A. D. Pierson, C. H. Goodsell.

### ICE NOTES.

The real estate, buildings and plant of the Brooklyn Hygienic Ice Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., have been sold at foreclosure proceedings to the Long Island Loan and Trust Company for \$40,000. This is the third sale of the property. The stockholders bought it in, but litigation upset the sale. Then the bondholders bought it through M. J. Daly, and that sale was revoked. The present sale was for only about half what the others amounted to.

Byron Sunderland and Thos. H. New have bought the Greenfield, Ind., ice plant and will organize a stock company as the Greenfield Fuel and Ice Company to operate it.

Y. F. Feruuld, of Tarpin Springs, Fla., will erect an ice plant at once.

S. C. Campbell, of St. Louis, Mo., is investigating preparatory to building an ice plant at Rock Hill, S. C.

J. T. Maguire, Baton Rouge, La., wants prices on a two ton ice machine for soda water fountain.

An ice house at Frenchtown, Md., belonging to the American Ice Company, was destroyed by fire last week, due to sparks from a locomotive. Loss partly covered by insurance.

Armour & Company's ice houses at

Pemauke, Wis., were struck by lightning Sunday night and destroyed, melting 200,000 tons of ice. The house of the superintendent, the barns and boarding house of fifty rooms were also destroyed. The loss is \$225,000. Each of the great ice houses was protected by a water tank, but the lightning set all of the houses on fire at once and the water tanks were useless.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may establish an ice manufacturing plant at Petersburg, Pa., and may order the stopping of the beef trains at that point for re-icing. The icing is now being done at Juniata, but it is proposed to send the beef trains over the Petersburg cut-off, thus saving time and expense for the railroad company and hastening the delivery of the beef.

A fire occurred at the Albion, N. Y., cold storage plant on June 17, which caused \$2,000 damage. It is thought lightning struck building. The condenser was badly injured and the engine belts were destroyed.

A new ice manufacturing plant is to be established at Honesdale, Pa.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company, of Boston, has filed a statement of its financial condition with the Massachusetts authorities showing assets of \$466,613, against \$452,311 a year ago. It has no floating debt and a surplus of \$87,490.

An ice making and refrigerating plant will be built at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Raleigh, N. C.

T. Collins & Co., St. John, N. B., have just completed the installation of a cold storage plant that is the first of its kind erected in that city for the handling of dairy produce, butter, cheese and eggs. The plant is a large and thoroughly modern one.

Negotiations are pending for the establishment of an extensive cold storage and ice plant and ice cream manufactory at Corpus Christi, Tex.

Philadelphia, Neshoba County, Miss., is to have a big compress, electric light and ice factory costing \$30,000.



### TESTS BEFORE SUMMER'S RUN.

(Concluded from last week.)

#### Charging the System.

The system will now be ready for charging with ammonia when the air has been thoroughly expelled from the system as described. To charge the machine, the tank of anhydrous ammonia should be connected through a suitable pipe to the charging valve of the compressor. The ammonia tank should be weighed before charging and when connected to the charging valve, the tank should have its closed end about one foot higher than the other end. The machine should be run at slow speed when sucking the ammonia from the tank, with the discharge and suction valves wide open. When one of the ammonia tanks has been completely emptied, which can be told by weighing and comparing the weight with that of the empty tank, it must be removed by first closing the charging valve and another tank connected up. This is repeated until the machine is sufficiently

## WOOD'S ICE TOOLS

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Union Stock Yards,  
Herr's Island, Pittsburg, Pa.

Specialist in the DESIGNING and BUILDING of PACKING HOUSES, ICE, POWER and CREAMERY PLANTS. Upon application I will send to prospective builders a partial list of PLANTS I designed.

charged to work, when the charging valve should be finally closed and the main expansion valve opened and regulated.

A glass gauge upon the liquid receiver will show when the latter is partially filled, and the pressure gauges and the expansion pipe leading to the refrigerator coils becoming covered with frost, will indicate when a sufficient amount to start working has been inserted. It is sometimes advisable to slightly warm the ammonia tanks in some convenient manner while transferring their contents to the machine, as otherwise if frost forms on the exterior of the tanks they will not be completely discharged.

### When Charge is Insufficient.

When the compressor is started and the regulating valve opened, it is important that the temperature of the delivery pipe be noted carefully and if it shows a tendency to heat, then the regulating valve must be opened wider and should the pipe become cold, the valve must be slightly closed. This valve should be so adjusted that the temperature of the delivery pipe is the same as the cooling water leaving the condenser. If, however, the charge of ammonia in the machine is insufficient, the delivery pipe will become heated, even if the regulating valve is wide open. There are many additional signs of the healthy working of the apparatus which can easily become recognized by those in charge, such as the frost on the ammonia



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pipes, the action of the pressure and vacuum gauges with each stroke of the piston and the like.

If air finds its way into the system through leaky stuffing boxes, improper regulation of the expansion valve or any other way, its presence in any considerable volume is shown by a kind of whistling noise, the liquid ammonia passing through the expansion valve in an intermittent manner, a rise of pressure in the condenser and other obvious signs. This air must be got rid of through the purging cocks in a similar manner to that which remains in the system when first charging the machine. The presence of any considerable amount of oil or water in the system, which may result from careless distillation, will cause a reduction in efficiency and will be evidenced by shocks within the compres-

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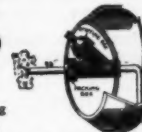
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Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.  
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.  
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore Chrome Works.  
Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.  
Norfolk, The Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.  
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. E. W. Acosta.  
New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.  
Cleveland, The Cleveland Storage Co.  
Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., C. P. Calvert.  
Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.  
Milwaukee, 136 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.  
Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown.  
Omaha, 1013 Leavenworth St., Wm. M. Bushman.  
Wheeling, Wheeling Warehouse & Storage Co.  
Liverpool, Adelphi Bank Chambers, Peter M. McQuile & Son.

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CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

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sor cylinder. The temperature of the system can be regulated by running the machine at a higher speed or by increasing the back pressure or both. The back pressure can be regulated by means of an expansion valve or valves fitted between the receiver and the refrigerator evaporating coils or pipes in the main liquid pipe.

It is always necessary that a liberal supply of oil for lubricating purposes be forced into the stuffing box of the compressor, otherwise it will be found that the heated ammonia gases at high pressures will very rapidly cut through the packing. Pure mineral is the best to use for this purpose as ether oils will saponify when they come into contact with the ammonia and trouble will be encountered.

#### Water for Compressor Jacket.

It is also necessary to know the proper amount of water to use in the jacket of the compressor. This amount will vary with the condensing pressure; about 12 gallons per hour per ton refrigerating effect per day of 24 hours when the condenser pressure is about 90 pounds, while when the condensing pressure is about 150 pounds, the amount of water required will be about 50 gallons or more per hour. In general, the larger the amount of cooling water the better. This latter fact is also true of the amount of water to be used in the condenser, for the lower the temperature of the condensed ammonia the less will be the pressure against which the compressor will have to work and consequently the greater will be the saving in fuel and in wear and tear on the moving parts. The amount of condensing water required will vary with the temperature of the cooling water and the temperature at which it is run from the condenser. If the condensing water is run into the condenser at a temperature of about 60 degrees and leaves at the overflow or waste at a temperature of 90 degrees, the quantity of water required will be about one gallon per minute for each ton of ice capacity per 24 hours. If, however, the temperature of the waste water is 75 degrees, instead of 90 degrees, with the initial temperature the same, it would require about 2.5 gallons per minute, but a reduction of about 40 pounds in the condensing pressure would be effected.

Owing to the high cost of water in many localities, it is not economical to reduce the temperature of the condensed ammonia below a certain point and when these conditions are met with every effort should be made to utilize the overflow water.

After starting up the plant, the condenser pressure affords a means of ascertaining whether or not the apparatus contains the proper full charge of ammonia, or if the leakage losses are sufficient to render it necessary to insert an additional supply. In this connection it is advisable to keep a record of the temperature of the condensed ammonia when leaving the condenser, and also of the condensing and suction pressures at regular intervals. If the condensing pressure is found to be falling, as compared with a previous period of time, while at the same time the condensing temperature and suction pressure remain constant, it will be evident that the charge of ammonia has been reduced to a sufficient extent to require recharging. The reduction in the condensing pressure is caused by a diminution in the charge of ammonia, which allows the remain-

ing gas to have a larger space wherein to condense. When, according to the records, it is found that the condensing pressure has fallen about 10 pounds, enough ammonia to restore the original condensing pressure should be inserted into the machine.

#### Strength of Brine Important.

Before ice can be made, the brine tank must be filled with brine of the required strength. The brine ordinarily used is a solution of either common salt, technically called chloride of sodium, or chloride of calcium in water. The brine must be strong enough so that it will not freeze at the temperature at which it is worked and must not be too strong because its specific heat grows less as brine gets stronger; that is, its capacity of absorbing heat grows less. One advantage that brine composed of chloride of calcium has over chloride of sodium brine is that it can be cooled to a much lower temperature without freezing for a given strength and hence can carry off a greater amount of heat.

For testing the density of brine a specially-designed hydrometer is used, called a salinometer. If used as a hydrometer, the Beaumé scale is used, or if it is graduated according to the salinometer the readings are about four times the readings on the Beaumé scale. The brine should be made in a separate tank and should not be used until its strength is determined and the impurities settled to the bottom. When common salt is used, about 3 pounds of dry salt are used per gallon of water and after being thoroughly dissolved the strength should be 23 degrees Beaumé. With this strength the solution will freeze about 1 degree Fahr. The same proportion holds true with calcium chloride, but owing to difficulty in dissolving the calcium chloride, the solution had better be made stronger than required, and its strength reduced afterwards by adding water as required. Calcium chloride brine at 23 degrees Beaumé freezes at 5 degrees below zero Fahr.

#### Test for Ammonia Leaks.

If during the operation of the freezing apparatus the brine in the tanks begins to smell of ammonia, it indicates a considerable leakage. The brine should be periodically tested with some solution, such as Nessler's reagent. This solution is used for discovering traces of ammonia in water or brine. It is made by dissolving 17 grams of mercuric chloride in 300 cubic centimeters of distilled water, to which is added 35 grams of potassium iodide dissolved in 100 cubic centimeters of water; this mixture should be constantly stirred until a slight permanent red precipitate is formed. To this solution should be added 120 grams of potassium hydrate dissolved in about 200 cubic centimeters of water, allowed to cool before mixing. The amount is then made up to 1 litre and mercuric chloride added until a permanent precipitate again forms. After standing for a sufficient time, the clear solution, known as Nessler's reagent, should be placed in glass-stoppered blue bottles and kept in a dark place.

If a few drops of this reagent be added to a sample of the suspected brine or water and the slightest trace of ammonia is present, a yellow coloration of the liquid will take place, and if a large quantity be present it will produce a dark brown color.

When everything has been found to work satisfactorily in the freezing room, including the thawing apparatus and ice hoist, the ammonia condenser should be examined as it

is now under pressure and any leaks will develop. The burning sulphur test will indicate if there are any of these, which, after they are located, should be marked with chalk. The ammonia must then be emptied from the condenser, so that it can be repaired. If, however, the ammonia condenser is found to be in good condition, the plant will be ready for operation for the summer. --The Practical Engineer.

#### A NOTEWORTHY GENERATING SET.

(Concluded from page 23.)

haust outlets are placed so that engine may be conveniently piped from either side. The piston rods are secured to piston by a taper fit and nut and are made of high carbon steel, while the pistons are of cast iron with especially turned snap rings insuring a perfect fit in cylinders. Crossheads are fitted with adjustable steel shoes and with bronze boxes for the crosshead pins which are pressed into a fork at end of connecting rod and dowelled in place. The coupling for direct connecting to generator is forged on the crank shaft which is made in one piece, of high grade forged steel, with cast iron counterweights securely bolted thereto. The cranks are set at 180 degrees. The main bearings are lined with Sturtevant white metal, the lower halves being removable by revolving around shaft.

A unique feature of this engine is the indicator gear, which is so arranged that cards may be taken without interfering with the oil tightness of case. The generators of these sets have perhaps nothing radically new about them, but they are built in accordance with specifications of a very high standard. Another unique feature of these sets is the brush rigging, which is noticeable on account of its compactness. All parts of both engines and generators are made from templates, and duplicates are carried in stock at the plant of the manufacturers, B. F. Sturtevant Co., Hyde Park, Mass.

#### AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State College it was voted to confer the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Engineering on students who complete a prescribed course in this subject. Graduates of either engineering or agricultural courses are eligible after the completion of one year's advance work. Agricultural engineering is destined to become a field of great utility and importance. The Iowa State College is the first institution in America to organize comprehensive instruction in this line and prepare to confer the degree. Forty-nine agricultural students were graduated at Ames from the four-year courses in animal husbandry, agronomy, dairying and horticulture in the last class, including five who took advanced degrees.

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## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

**Continued Dull Speculation—Increase Cash Demands—Unsettled Markets, and Through the Very Good Hog Supplies and Their Lower Prices—Some Recovery of Tone on the Late Dealings.**

The hog products markets had been essentially in the buyer's favor up to Thursday, although that they had been subjected to a light fluctuating temper, yet that on the whole that prices were somewhat lower than in the previous week. On Thursday the tone became somewhat stronger on some falling off in the hog receipts at the packing points and firmer prices for them. But the small advance was lost by the close.

There appears to be little hope of decided conditions favoring the selling interests for the near future, although that small reactions are natural from time to time.

The hog supplies at the packing points proved well up to the liberal volume that had been counted upon, and it was because, largely, of this, that the market positions for the products were without stability.

Until the hog supplies are more freely forward in the hands of packers, not much faith can be had in decidedly better market situations, since the current packing permits a full, general offering of supplies, while if of some product further accumulation are made of them.

That the products markets should ignore the late strong position of the corn situation, with its better prices, is not surprising, in consideration of the hog supplies and the dragging speculation in the products. But it would seem likely that after the more immediate unfavorable features of the products markets are out of the way that the statistical position of the corn and its market

value, will have a favorable effect upon the products markets.

Therefore there would appear to be a sentiment that in July there will be offered more favorable market situations for the products than are likely to develop meanwhile. Indeed, the near future of the market is counted upon as likely to show further discouragement in the way of speculation and prices, although that cash demands, more particularly for meats, are necessarily steady of a very fair volume, as the consumption is of rather a brisk order in this country, while that is somewhat larger than that of last year in Europe.

The European demand for supplies here are of a conservative order, although that the consignments to the United Kingdom markets are liberal of meats, while that in a general way, of both lard and meats that the shipments are fairly large to the continental, as well as the United Kingdom markets.

Last week's shipments of meats were of fully 13,319,234 pounds to the United Kingdom and 1,236,239 pounds to the continent, and of lard 5,317,336 pounds to the United Kingdom and 3,915,238 pounds to the continent.

Since November 1 the European markets have taken from this country 416,087,613 pounds meats, against 385,974,724 pounds corresponding time last year, by the amount this year of 354,683,133 pounds were had by the United Kingdom, and 46,313,032 pounds by the continent, while in less previous year, for the same time, they took, respectively, 327,810,757 pounds and 44,000,000 pounds. The lard shipments since Nov. 1 have been 415,825,590 pounds, of which the United Kingdom got 173,510,209 pounds and the continent 198,063,643 pounds; last year, for the

same time, out of total lard shipments of 399,123,351 pounds, the United Kingdom had 118,427,091 pounds and the continent 194,035,450 pounds.

It might appear, then, that the United Kingdom is using relatively more pure lard this year than the continental markets.

But, in our opinion, the consumption of pure lard upon the continent is of a more marked order than the figures would seem to indicate, and for the reason that the foreign product has been had more generally at rather an earlier period of the season than usual, and by reason of a quicker than ordinarily marketing of the foreign hog supply through this last season, as the result of the last summer's European drouth conditions; therefore that the growth of the requirements of the lard in Europe is more likely to be shown, as concerns the American product, from this along through the remainder of this year, by comparison with that of the corresponding time in the previous year.

That the consumption of meat is materially larger in this country and Europe, is shown from the fact that there is a steady reduction in the supplies of the more desirable meats, notwithstanding the materially larger season's packing than that of the previous year.

Particularly in this country, the cattle supply and its prices has had most to do with the enlarged consumption of hog meats.

Just now there are increasing demands for meats from the South and Southwest, and for ham especially there is a good inquiry from the eastern markets.

The lard trading is rather slow, yet there is probably as much pure lard consumed in this country as in the previous season, and

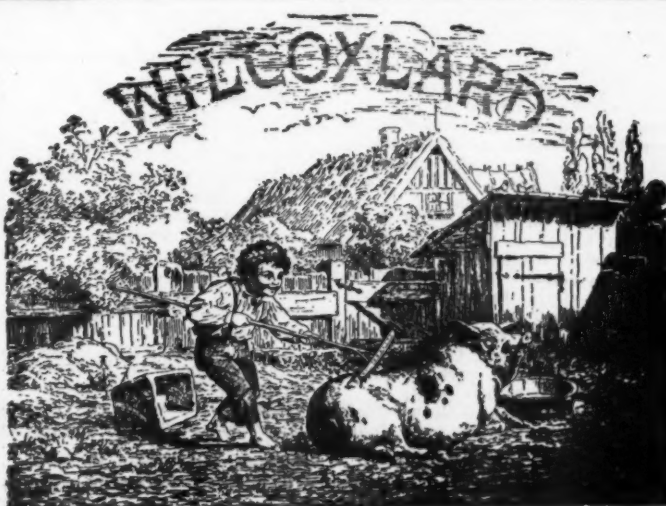
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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW**—The London sale of Wednesday showed practically unchanged prices. One cable said that there were 2,000 casks offered, and 1,400 casks sold, and another 2,100 casks offered and 1,600 casks sold.

It would appear that the English markets have a firm tone, while that this is shown by both public and private advices. It is without doubt that the consumption of the tallow has increased in Europe, while that it is of very fair volume there by comparison with the ordinary season's record of it, and that the fact that the linseed and its oil markets have declined in the United Kingdom and continental markets, as well that there has been an easier drift of prices for cotton seed oil, that there has been no effect from their positions upon the tallow markets.

There is, just now, only a very moderate quantity of tallow going out of our home markets to England, if excepting 700 hhds. city that have been taken within the last two weeks, yet an increased quantity of grease finds an export movement.

Nevertheless, the tone of the foreign tallow markets is watched with a good deal of interest in this country, and it affects the sentiment here.

So far, then, as the foreign news is concerned, the market would be here without especial significance, except to influence sentiment, and that should be slightly more favorable than that had in the previous week.

There was a lot of 50 hhds. city made taken sold in New York early this week at 4½c., and 200 hhds. more were sold to England, on a cable refusal, at a small fraction over 4½c., or equal to 4.45.

On Wednesday 300 hhds more of the city tallow were sold for export at 4½c. The market is substantially firm at 4½c., although that after selling the 400 hhds., as noted last week, and the 550 hhds. this week, and of the entire quantity 700 hhds. for England, that there would now be naturally a quiet market, with the limited offerings to sell, as it will take some few days to meet the contract deliveries. The city, in tierces, is at 4½c. bid, although that there is not much of the latter to be had, since most of the tallow is put up, just now, in hhds., as the demands are mostly for the hhd. tallow.

The country made tallow, which steadily arrives here in fair quantities, best shows the temper of the soapmakers concerning buying, and it is noted that sales are difficult except at rather easy prices.

The receivers manage to keep this country made tallow well sold up, even though there is shown a spiritless disposition to buy. Some very good lots of this country made tallow are had at 4½c., and from this to 4¾c. for prime, while the kettle lots range from 4¾c. to 5c., as to quality. In all 350,000 pounds have been sold to the soapmakers for the week.

The city edible tallow is held at 5½c., and for the country made 5½c. is bid. The make continues very small, and it is easy to find a market for it.

The western markets are generally quiet, and practically as to prices as they stood in the week before, with fine grades there at firm prices.

The slackness of buying interest has, perhaps, to hold it so, the easy look of the lard and some other fat markets. Nevertheless, there is a fairly steady tone to the market, and buyers find it difficult to get the position more in their favor except as supplies come along that must be sold promptly.

There is a fairly good manufactured goods business for the summer season, and the consumption of the tallow is of normal volume. But the soapmakers seem to have accumulated supplies of the product sufficiently to make them indifferent over new offerings of the tallow.

There is no question, however, but that the tone of the London sale was a surprise to some of the traders, and who had been counting upon different prices, than those shown; and while that the London sale did not show changed prices, yet a small decline had been looked for by them; besides, the considerable amount sold at the auction was a little astonishing.

**OLEO STEARINE**.—There is little of interest to this market, which is held steady, and may be quoted at 7¼@7½c., although no sales have been made, but 2 cars of out of town made at 7¼c.

The late dulness in the demand for the stearine has not led to a material accumulation of the supply of it, and for the reasons that deliveries are steadily made on old contracts, and that a good deal more oleo stock is being made, on increased demands for it.

The compound makers, however, are not

at all urgent in demands for the stearine, since late buying orders satisfied them for awhile, particularly in consideration of the present conservative temper in buying compound lard and which is influenced by the slack tone of the pure lard market.

**LARD STEARINE**.—The refined lard people's wants of the stearine are moderate, and its market price is rather nominal at 7½@8½c.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE**.—The export movements are steady and supplies are, right along, closely sold up. About 34@35c. per gallon quoted.

**GREASE**.—Exporters are rather more freely buying. But the home demands are lifeless. Yellow quoted at 3½@3¾c.; bone at 3½@4c.; house at 3½@3¾c.; choice white at 5c.; ordinary lots of "A" white at 4½@4¾c., and "B" white at 4½c.

**GREASE STEARINE**.—Supplies are light, with not much demand. Yellow quoted at 4¾c.; white at 4¾c.

**OLEO OIL**.—Trading is slow, and the market is rather easy. Rotterdam quoted at 54 florins. New York quotes: Choice, 9¼c.; medium, 7½c.; low grade, 6¼c.

**COCOANUT OIL**.—Is held rather firmly, but the trading is only moderate. Ceylon, spot, 6½c., and shipments at 6½@6¾c.; Cochin, spot, 7¼@7½c.; do., shipments, 7c.

**PALM OIL**.—Trading is limited to small lots, with a steady market. Red quoted at 5¼@5½c. Lagos at 5½c.

**NEATFOOT OIL**.—There are only small demands, with a practically unchanged market. Prime quoted at 50c.; 30 test at 88c.; 20 test at 94c.; and 40 test at 63c.

**LARD OIL**.—Demands are of a moderate order, with prices held steadily. Prime quoted at 56@58c.

**CORN OIL**.—Ranges from \$3.75@4 for car and jobbing quantities with quieter demands.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Charles F. Bauerdorf was proposed for membership.

Visitors: C. M. Passavant, Hamburg; James Burt, Florence; E. Steinhardt, New Orleans; John McElroy, N. S. Wyatt, E. S. Rosenbaum, Geo. L. Stebbins, A. Oppenheimer, M. Enrich, Chicago.

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## THE BEEF INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 19.)

As the company has packing houses at South Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City, Los Angeles, and branch houses in a great many localities, it is not difficult to accept the values above given for real estate and machinery, which combined are for the year 1904 only about \$4,300,000. It is stated that these figures are the values after depreciation charges for a series of years. There is no opportunity for estimating the merits of the merchandise inventory, or of the cash and debts receivable. A very good comment on the balance sheet seems to be contained in the entry for car lines, which in 1903 were carried at only \$610,358 and in 1904 at \$843,399. In 1903 the company reported to the State of Wisconsin the ownership of 800 cars which it then valued at \$622,508, or, after a moderate allowance for depreciation, at \$600,000. This indicates an average valuation of \$750 per car, a figure which should not be excessive for refrigerator cars which are well maintained. This valuation reported to the State of Wisconsin, it will be seen, very closely agrees with that given in the balance sheet for 1903. So far as this item is concerned, therefore, the valuation carried in the balance sheet seems to be a conservative one, which, in turn, is presumptive evidence that the other items similarly are not overvalued. The increase in the car-line investment in 1904 to \$843,399 is, it is stated by a representative of the company, due to the purchase of 241 cars in the latter part of the fiscal year 1904.

From the above table it will be seen that the net earnings of the Cudahy Packing Company in 1902 were \$1,400,000; in 1903, \$102,938, and 1904, \$927,960. It should be stated that the earnings for 1903, as given, are those after a large deduction for heavy loss by floods at Kansas City in that year. This loss alone, it is stated by a representative of the company, exceeded \$500,000. As a result no dividends were paid on either class of stock in that year. The dividends for three years have been as follows: In 1902, 6 per cent. on the preferred stock and 12 per cent. on the common; in 1903, nothing on either class; in 1904, 12 per cent. on the preferred stock (this included the 6 per cent. omitted in 1903, the preferred stock being a cumulative issue) and nothing on the common. As the table shows, the percentage of net profit on the total sales for the year 1902 was 2.2 per cent.; in 1903, 1.4 per cent. (this being reckoned on the basis of the net earnings before writing off the flood loss mentioned), and 1904, 1.8 per cent.

## Schwarzschild &amp; Sulzberger Company.

The fixed liabilities of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company at present amount to \$4,373,400, the amount of issued capital stock. The company reported to Massachusetts for the year 1903 total resources of \$13,794,108. Of this amount \$5,139,380 was in fixed plant, \$3,817,026 stock in process, and \$4,837,702 cash and debts receivable. The company at that time showed accounts payable of \$5,477,509 and a surplus of \$3,943,198. The comparative balance sheet is as follows:

ASSETS.		Jan. 2, 1903.	Jan. 2, 1904.
Real estate and machinery		\$4,945,875	\$5,139,380
Stock in process		3,887,962	3,817,026
Cash and debts receivable		3,006,622	4,837,702
Miscellaneous		654,374	
Total		\$12,584,834	\$13,794,108
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock		\$4,373,392	\$4,373,400
Accounts payable		4,912,867	5,477,509
Surplus		3,298,572	3,943,198
Total		\$12,584,834	\$13,794,108

The item of \$654,374, entered as miscellaneous in the 1903 return, covered the car lines. This is included in another item in the 1904 return.

In view of the fact that the company has large packinghouses at New York, Chicago and Kansas City, and numerous branch establishments throughout the country, it would appear that the item of \$5,139,380 for fixed plant is not unreasonably

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large. The Chicago plant alone of the company was reported to have cost more than \$2,000,000. The surplus, as given in the report for 1902, is equivalent to over 90 per cent. of the capital stock. It was reported in 1902, when the rumors of a "beef merger" were current, that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company had demanded \$400 per share, or roughly \$17,000,000 for its property. This was denied by Mr. Ferdinand Sulzberger, and there is little reason to credit so large a figure. In January, 1905, it was reported in the press that the stock of the company was ruling around \$136 per share. This, so far as it goes, tends to discredit any suggestion of over capitalization. A representative of the company states that stock has recently changed hands at an average price of \$150 or more.

The increase in the surplus, as shown in the above balance sheet, from 1903 to 1904 was \$644,626. It is authoritatively stated that this was after a deduction of \$160,000 "written off" property or other accounts. As the company paid no dividends in this interval, the net earnings for the year, before deductions noted, were \$804,626. The indicated earnings of \$644,626 (after the allowances made) are equivalent to about 15 per cent. on the issued amount of capital stock.

These considerations indicate that profits in the past year constitute a large per-

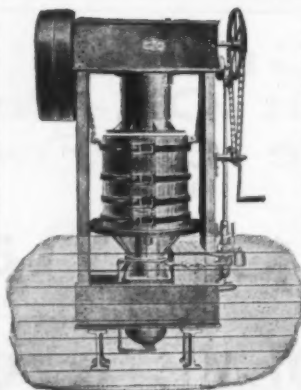
centage on the capital stock. If the indicated earnings for 1903 be computed on the basis of total assets given in the balance sheet instead of on the capital stock, the rate of income would be a modest figure. In this connection it is interesting to note that the company paid no dividends since 1897 until 1905, and in resuming payments this year a distribution of only 1¼ per cent. was ordered.

## Morris &amp; Company.

There are no published reports for any of the Morris companies, but, as in the case of the Armour & Company, the capitalization of these appears to be well secured by tangible property. The securities of the various Morris companies are apparently held by only three persons, and there is thus no reason for inflating the capitalization. The company has several large packinghouses, the cost of which would apparently be well in excess of the \$3,000,000 capital stock of the Fairbank Canning Company, the technical owner of these plants. In the case of Morris & Company, of Maine, it seems probable that the actual assets would likewise be well in excess of the \$3,000,000 stock. The Morris interests have a considerable investment in private cars. The value of these was reported to the State of Minnesota for the year ending June 30, 1904, as not exceeding \$358,

(Continued on page 37.)

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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

**Further Depressed Conditions Followed by Firmness and a Small Advance in Prices. Further Outside Liquidation and Switching of July to September Contracts Early in the Week Now About Stopped. The Market Was Seemingly Close to a Bottom Basis for an Enlarged Speculation. Little Hope of Near Future Improved Export Business.**

The New York market had another feverish period early in the week, in which the outside speculators were liquidating July and switching contracts from July to September, and by which the entire market suffered; but as well, that there was then a little further reselling by foreign houses, and that the export demand remained lifeless. But on Wednesday a firmer tone developed with a small advance in prices, with growing speculative inquiry among the outsiders, more particularly out of town people, and on Thursday a further small advance was made while it did not require more than a restricted demand to strengthen the market.

The decline in prices within the last two weeks up to the low point early in the week, had been of that substantial order that the market values were brought to a point from which it would have been doubtful that material further concessions could have been expected, since they were arousing interest of the outside buyers.

Indeed, the market at almost any time early in the week was likely to show increased attention, especially for the late deliveries.

The outside speculators then began to talk as if the market would be very attractive to them if prices sagged  $\frac{1}{4}$  @  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. more, and that they were inclined to show some interest even on the failure to reach the inside basis.

The fact that there is now no export demand, and that some of the European markets had been reselling the oil, even for late future deliveries, although that they are not

now doing so, at prices under the current relative trading basis, as concerns the markets here and abroad, might not have especial significance if the market should take an upward turn again as the result of the outside speculators buying.

There is no question but that just now Europe is holding enough of the oil to be able to watch developments in this country without further buying, while that some sources there had been satisfied to take the substantial profits that were possible on some of their contracts, and that they were sending word forward to stop shipments.

But Europe should need a good deal more of the cotton oil before a new crop season, while that it may have to buy back not only equal quantities to those it has latterly been reselling, but in a more important degree and at more money by a more general absorbing source.

But the fact remains that Europe's late reselling had been a drag upon affairs, besides that as it came as a factor when the July liquidation of the outside speculators in this country set in, and which could have been expected, there was no doubt of the resulting upset condition of affairs, while that it brought the market to a lower point than was justified by actual statistical situations and the seeming seasons needs for home consumption and for export.

As demoralizing factors usually carry a market lower than it should go, there was reason for the opinion that as soon as the spasmodic influences were dismissed, and that they were likely to be as soon as the July liquidation was over, that there would be a force of outside buying orders to put the market upon an improved basis. There is, however, up to the present time only a slight increase of demand from the outside speculators.

The buying sentiment of the foreign markets has had also, to contend with, the decided

easiness in the prices of linseed and linseed oil, and which happened early in the week, in the United Kingdom and Continental markets, but from which reactions are likely to soon happen, since the linseed supply of Europe is of much less volume than that of last year. The decline in linseed in Europe was occasioned more by the pressure to sell near positions of it, more particularly of the Calcutta, which the crushers failed to absorb promptly, while that the supply of the seed arriving was in excess of needs of it for the June contracts. But the La Plata shippers offered the seed sparingly. The Indian crop outturn of the linseed is known to be 345,000 tons, compared with 556,000 tons last year. The Argentine outturn is still an uncertain quantity, or as to the extent of the reserves held there, although it is known that some large quantities are held by the usual shippers for advanced prices. But the world's linseed shipments to Europe for the season are closely in line with the estimates made by us concerning them, in that they would likely approach those of the season of 1903, but be materially under those of 1904. They are now recapitulated as follows to June 9. Since January 1, 1,743,000 quarters for the United Kingdom, and 1,583,000 quarters for the Continent, or a total of 3,326,000 quarters, against 4,753,500 quarters, same time in 1904, and 3,367,000 quarters same time in 1903.

It would seem, then, as if there was good reason for a recovery in the prices of linseed, if not at once then in a little more advanced period of the season. And the needs of the soapmakers in Europe, on the linseed and other soap oils supply, should become more urgent for cottonseed oil before the period of a new crop season for it. There is, of course, still a good deal of cotton oil due Europe on maturing contracts despite the reselling that has been done.

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## Twofactorsmake our service and products emi- nently satisfac- tory:

1st. An experience of twenty-five years in handling one of the largest cotton-seed oil businesses in the world.

2d. A conscientious and unremitting effort to insure to our customers, in their dealings with us, the greatest possible measure of satisfaction.

We place at your disposal anything and everything obtainable in the way of high-grade products, fair prices and prompt shipments.

In twenty-one different cities throughout the world we constantly keep on hand large stocks of the following brands:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow Oil

"WHITE LILY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes

**Kentucky Refining  
Company**

Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

The reported stocks of the cotton oil, as concerns three ports abroad, June 1 were, it is understood, 68,000 barrels at Rotterdam, 37,000 barrels in Trieste and 50,000 barrels at Marseilles; and, of course, this is a pretty fair supply of the product held by those sources for the present, at least; nevertheless, that all of these markets are consuming much more of the oil than ordinarily, and in some directions by reason of the more moderate supplies than usual of other soap oils, but in Rotterdam because of the high prices of oleo oil and the one-third larger business than usual there in butterine.

We think that the outside speculators in cotton oil, such as the grain people and perhaps some of the out of town traders were hoping that the New York market would get down to 27c. or 27½c. for prime yellow for July (the relative higher prices on the later months), and that they had the feeling early in the week that they would again take hold freely as buyers if the market touched the hoped for point, but as it failed to touch that basis there set in a little nervous interest to buy by a few of them on Wednesday, in order to get in at the bottom, which served in connection with a little other demand to strengthen the market. Of course, this speculation would not be in the July delivery, but in September, at its relatively higher prices with the July delivery.

The market could easily be carried stronger if outside speculation developed, more particularly when the July option is fully unloaded or switched by the outside speculators. There is little question but that there would be a healthier condition of trading in stronger prices than through the demoralization which, latterly, existed.

### New York Transactions.

The market on the several days of the week has been as follows: Last Saturday an easy tone developed, with a quiet feeling; prime yellow June, at 28½@28¾c.; July at 28½@28¾c.; August at 28½@29¼c.; September at 29½@29¾c.; October at 29½@30¼c.

On Monday there was an easy opening, and in part ¼c. lower, followed by a decline of ½c., with further reselling by the foreigners, and continued outside liquidation with some shifting, as well, of contracts to September and October. Sales were 600 bbls. prime yellow July at 28c.; 700 bbls. do. at 27¾c.; 400 bbls. August at 28½c.; 2,800 bbls. September at 29c.; 500 bbls. September at 28¾c.; 100 bbls. October at 29½c.; 1,500 bbls. October at 29c. Prices on the "calls": June at 28@28½c., and 27½@27¾c.; July at 28@28½c., and 27½@28c.; August at 28½@29c., and 28@28½c.; September at 29¼@29¾c., and 29@29¼c.; October at 29¼@29¾c., and 29@29¼c.

On Tuesday there was a large business in a speculative way again at practically the prices of the day before, but the closing tone was a little steadier, more particularly for the late deliveries; there was a good deal of switching from July to September. Sales were 3,500 bbls. prime yellow, July delivery, at 27¾c.; 200 bbls. September at 29c.; 4,400 bbls. do. at 28¾c., and 28½@29c.; 1,100 bbls. October at 29c. Prices on the "calls": June at 27¼@27¾c.; July at 27¼@28c., and 27½@27¾c.; August at 28¼@28½c., and 28@28½c.; September at 28¾@29c., and 29@29¼c.; October at 29@29¼c.

On Wednesday there was decided firmness and a recovery in prices of at least ¼c., with sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, June at 28c.; 1,000 bbls. July at 28c.; 100 bbls. do. at 28½c.; 800 bbls. September at 29c.; 500 bbls. do. at 29¼c.; 200 bbls. do. at 29½c. Prices on the "calls": June at 27¼@28c., and 27½@28¼c.; July at 27½@28c., and 27¾@28¼c.; August at 28@28¾c., and 28¼@28¾c.; September at 29@29¼c.; October at 29@29½c.

On Thursday the market was strong again and a trifle higher; "call prices": June at 27¾@28½c., and 28@28½c.; July at 27¾@28½c., and 28¼@28½c.; August at 28½@29c., and 28¾@29c.; September at 29@29¼c., and 29¼@29½c.; October at 29¼@29½c., and 29½@29¾c. Sales 200 bbls. July 28½c.; 100 bbls. August 28¾c.; 100 do. 29c.; 400 bbls. September 29¼c.; 300 bbls. October 29½c.

(Friday's report of market on page 42.)

### Export Demands.

There is steadily a little oil going out on maturing contracts, and a very fair quantity was destined to Europe on July contracts, which has been moderately modified in amount by the late reselling. The current foreign demands are lifeless, yet it must be considered that already about 800,000 barrels have been shipped since September 1, and that there is a good prospect of the export movement reaching at least 1,000,000 barrels by September 1, while that the current supplies would have to be depended upon for export needs practically to October 1, and that a good deal will depend upon an early or late crush, as the cotton crop may be a normal one, as to the time of its marketing and quantity, or the contrary as to the current supply of the oil being practically depended upon to an ever later period of the year. The edible oils in New York are at about 30@31c.

### Compound Makers' Demands.

There is still an apathetic feeling among the compound makers, whose business in compound lard is not especially active, but is footing up for the season somewhat more than that had in the previous year, against which the compound makers are using their accumulated stocks of the cotton oil or deliveries of it upon contracts, and are not buying in a material way. The bleaching grade, in tanks, in Chicago, is now wholly nominal in price.

### Soapmakers' Demands.

The soapmakers are not now buying material quantities of the cotton oil; indeed, they are very careful buyers of all raw materials. But a larger quantity of the oil is being used for the season by the soapmakers than in the previous season. The tallow market is supported to a fairly steady basis, with city hhds. at 4¾c., and because a fair quantity of it has gone to England, where the tallow situation has become more active on wants of the soapmakers there, despite the lower linseed market. Within two weeks quite 950 hhds. city tallow have been sold, of which fully 700 hhds. were for England.

### At the Mills.

There is very little interest now attached to the crude oil market, on the small supplies of the crude held by the mills. Small sales have been made at 21c., but this is outside of most bids.

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

## COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow  
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White

Cable Address  
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Marigold Cooking Oil  
Puritan Salad Oil  
Jersey Butter Oil

Office, CINCINNATI, O.  
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.



# ASPEGREN & CO.

**Produce Exchange**

**NEW YORK CITY**

**EXPORTERS      BROKERS**

**WE EXECUTE  
ORDERS  
TO BUY OR SELL**

## Cotton Seed Oil FUTURE DELIVERY

**ON THE N. Y.  
PRODUCE  
EXCHANGE FOR**

**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.**

### The Lard Market.

The lard market had been easing up because of large hog supplies at the packing points and easier prices for them, but at this writing the tone is somewhat firmer because of some falling off in the hog receipts and 5c. better prices for them. On the whole the market does not get very much away from the old trading basis, whatever fluctuations to easier and firmer prices happen. It is doubtful if there is marked change to the market before next month, at which time it is quite probable that bullish efforts will be more successful than they have been for some time, and because that then it is reasonable to suppose that the full prices for corn and the statistical position for the grain will be a factor, as well that a movement should then develop to favor a more active September option.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, June 22.—Continued liquidation of July and September oil by speculators, some re-selling for foreign account, although to a much smaller extent than before, considerable switching of July engagements into September and October have been the principal features of the market during the past week. The net result was a decline of ¼c. for nearby deliveries, and ¼@½c. in futures. It looks as if the liquidation was over for the time being. We think that the July oil is by this time pretty well taken care of. It is either sold to people who can use it or it has been transferred into later months. Furthermore the outstanding contracts in Europe have been so much reduced in quantity that we can hardly fear any more re-selling from that quarter. The number of open contracts which can still be resold would hardly amount to anything now, as considerable quantities of nearby oil have already been shipped, and large blocks of futures resold.

The domestic demand, especially for prompt oil, seems to be picking up to some extent, and we believe that the July tenders, which have so far been so much dreaded by the trade, will turn out to be much less extensive than generally believed. On the decline, refiners have bought back large blocks of oil that they had sold previously which reduces the amount of oil to be delivered in New York and the amount of contracts available here.

The situation to-day is considerably stronger than it was at 2c. per gallon higher prices some three weeks ago. If the July liquidation is all over, as seems to be the case, no further liquidation is to be expected until around the middle of August, which would be for September contracts because the speculative interest in August has not been very heavy. With the refiners not selling at present prices, any domestic demand would have to look for contract oil in New York during the near future to supply them with oil and a scarcity of such contracts might pro-

duce a firmer feeling and higher prices. While, therefore, everything seems to point to better times, the possibility of still further liquidation is, of course, not excluded, although highly improbable. Produce Exchange prices at 12 o'clock to-day were as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, spot, 27¾c. bid and 28½c. asked; July, 27¾c. bid and 28½c. asked; August, 28½c. bid and 29c. asked; September, 29c. bid and 29¼c. asked; October, 29¼c. bid and 29½c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 30½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 30c.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in Southeast, October, November and December, 22½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 18s.

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

#### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 22.—Remnant lots of crude selling at 21@22c., Valley, according to quality; nothing offering; Texas refined nominal at 25@26c. loose, New Orleans. Cake firm at \$27½; meal \$27, long ton, ship's side, New Orleans. Some new crop offering at \$26 sacked, ship's side, fall shipment. Hulls weak.

#### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 22.—Spot crude strictly nominal, no future offerings; meal steady at \$21 prompt and future; hulls weak at \$4.50 loose; small demand.

#### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 22.—Cottonseed oil dull; prime crude at 22½c.; prime meal \$21.50 @22; hulls dull, \$3.25@3.50, loose.

### CABLE MARKETS

#### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, June 22.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Small sales of off oil, 36 marks for prompt delivery, 36½ marks for August delivery. Prime summer yellow at 37 marks. Butter oil at 39 marks, nominal.

#### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, June 22.—Cottonseed oil market is very weak, on account of heavy arrivals and stock consumption. Sales of prime summer yellow 43 francs prompt, 44½ francs July delivery, 45 francs September. Winter oil, 48 francs.

#### Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, June 22.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Demand is poor. Prime summer yellow sales at 44½ francs. Winter oil neglected at 48 francs.

#### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 22.—Cottonseed oil market is quiet, with very little doing. Off oil, 21¼ florins; prime summer yellow, 22½ florins. Butter oil, 23½ florins.

#### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 22.—Cottonseed oil market is steadier. Prime summer yellow at 17s 4½d. Off oil at 17s 1½d.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending June 22, 1905, and for the period since September 1, 1904, were as follows:

#### From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1.
	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway.....	—	50
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	130
Acajutla, Salvador.....	—	25
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	202
Alexandria, Egypt.....	19	3,771
Algiers, Algeria.....	—	4,706
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	—	146
Ancona, Italy.....	—	775
Antigua, West Indies.....	—	76
Antwerp, Belgium.....	135	3,276
Auckland, New Zealand.....	10	96
Azua, West Indies.....	—	6
Barbadoes, West Indies.....	15	1,012
Bathurst, Africa.....	—	9
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	50
Belize, Br. Honduras.....	—	4
Bergen, Norway.....	—	428
Bone, Algeria.....	—	458
Bordeaux, France.....	—	4,510
Braila, Roumania.....	—	25
Bremen, Germany.....	—	264
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	—	508
Bristol, England.....	—	10
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.....	24	2,463
Calabar, Cuba.....	—	22
Cairo, Egypt.....	—	90
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	631
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	5
Cardiff, Wales.....	—	10
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	4
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	—	307
Christiana, Norway.....	—	1,416
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	106
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	108
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	—	20
Colon, Panama.....	15	498
Conakry, Africa.....	—	45
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	3,185
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	177
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	—	30
Dantzig, Germany.....	200	4,550
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	—	21
Demerara, British Guiana.....	73	1,113
Drontheim, Norway.....	—	50
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	76
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	25
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	—	41
Dunkirk, France.....	—	600
East London, Cape Colony.....	—	125
Flume, Austria.....	—	2,000
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	1,870
Fremantle, Australia.....	—	58
Frontera.....	10	10
Galatz, Roumania.....	—	2,181
Genoa, Italy.....	950	31,684
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	209
Gibraltar, Spain.....	15	870
Glasgow, Scotland.....	300	7,289
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	100	2,961

Guadeloupe, West Indies.....	—	1,505
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	31
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	—	45
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	—	9
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	8,036
Havana, Cuba.....	105	1,812
Havre, France.....	300	25,508
Hong Kong, China.....	—	108
Hull, England.....	—	225
Jamaica, West Indies.....	—	113
Kingston, West Indies.....	—	2,628
Konigsberg, Germany.....	200	1,700
Kotonu, Africa.....	—	10
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	564
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	0
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	12,961
Leith, Scotland.....	—	80
Liverpool, England.....	100	9,786
London, England.....	125	2,724
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa.....	—	0
Macoris, Santo Domingo.....	—	1,842
Malmö, Norway.....	—	215
Malta, Island of.....	—	1,613
Manchester, England.....	—	650
Manoas, Brazil.....	—	20
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	0
Marseilles, France.....	—	104,979
Martinique, West Indies.....	165	2,268
Masowah, Eritrea.....	19	138
Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	6
Mauritius, Island.....	—	64
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	351
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	—	58
Monterideo, Uruguay.....	28	4,438
Naples, Italy.....	60	4,567
Newcastle, England.....	210	255
Oran, Algeria.....	—	4,210
Panama, Panama.....	—	107
Para, Brazil.....	—	27
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	47
Philipperville, Algeria.....	—	565
Poina a Pitre, West Indies.....	—	225
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	84
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	—	54
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	—	53
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	170
Porto Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	7
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	—	105
Port Said, Egypt.....	24	731
Progreso, Mexico.....	9	112
Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.....	—	611
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.....	—	4
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	87	7,332
Rotterdam, Holland.....	100	9,677
St. Croix, West Indies.....	—	40
St. John, N. B.....	—	24
St. Johns, West Indies.....	94	232
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	—	1,026
St. Martin, West Indies.....	—	244
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	—	81
Sanchez, Santo Domingo.....	—	90
San Domingo City, Santo Domingo.....	—	447
Santiago, Cuba.....	—	117
Santos, Brazil.....	—	1,918
Savanna, Colombia.....	—	0
Shanghai, China.....	—	19
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	—	10
Singapore, India.....	—	148
Southampton, England.....	—	1,140
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	990
Stettin, Germany.....	—	6,325
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	960
Sydney, Australia.....	—	792
Tampico, Mexico.....	50	750
Tangier, Morocco.....	—	0
Trieste, Austria.....	920	30,850
Trinidad, Island.....	—	910
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	110
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	1,008
Valparaiso, Chili.....	94	2,069
Varna, Bulgaria.....	—	75
Vello, Denmark.....	—	200
Venice, Italy.....	450	38,117
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	132
Wellington, New Zealand.....	—	79
Yokohama, Japan.....	—	28
Totals.....	5,065	382,265

## From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	1,150	14,160
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	725
Bremen, Germany.....	1,000	4,763
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	2,830
Cuba.....	—	103
Genoa, Italy.....	—	2,491
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	4,618
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	22,707
Havana, Cuba.....	—	1,377
Havre, France.....	100	2,400
Hull, England.....	—	600
Liverpool, England.....	—	14,900
London, England.....	—	8,780
Manchester, England.....	—	650
Marseilles, France.....	—	28,050
Porto Rico, West Indies.....	—	65
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	116,586
Stettin, Germany.....	—	70
Trieste, Austria.....	7,544	31,681
Venice, Italy.....	—	2,810
Totals.....	9,794	260,551

## From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	6,955
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,406
Liverpool, England.....	—	2,980
Marseilles, France.....	—	5,956
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	79,990
Trieste, Austria.....	—	3,263
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	11,853
Totals.....	—	10,246

## From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	1,650
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	100
Bremen, Germany.....	—	540
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	280
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	850
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	1,735
Havre, France.....	—	200
Leith, Scotland.....	—	50
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	4,838
Stettin, Germany.....	—	530
Totals.....	—	10,208

## From Philadelphia.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	104
Cuba.....	—	1
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	9,230
Totals.....	—	9,535

## From Savannah.

Hamburg, Germany.....	1,400	4,325
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	22,253
Stettin, Germany.....	—	900
Trieste, Austria.....	—	300
Totals.....	1,400	27,720

## From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany.....	—	12,696
Liverpool, England.....	—	1,400
London, England.....	—	145
Rotterdam, Holland.....	1,000	9,515
Totals.....	1,000	23,720

## From All Other Ports.

Canada.....	1,305	14,412
Cuba.....	—	138
Liverpool, England.....	—	21
Newfoundland.....	—	1
South America.....	112	112
Mexico.....	9	9
Totals.....	1,526	14,693

## Recapitulation.

From New York.....	4,965	382,165
From New Orleans.....	9,794	260,551
From Galveston.....	—	126,748
From Savannah.....	1,400	27,720
From Newport News.....	1,000	23,720
From Baltimore.....	—	10,208
From Philadelphia.....	—	9,535
From Pensacola.....	—	5,777
From all other ports.....	1,326	14,693
Grand totals, all ports.....	18,485	861,143

## VICTIMS OF THE WRECKED FLYER.

At least three of the victims of the New York Central wreck at Mentor, Ohio, were known to readers of The National Provisioner. They were J. H. Gibson, secretary of the American Foundry & Machinery Company, of Chicago; H. H. Wright, secretary and general manager of the Featherstone Foundry & Machine Company of Chicago, and A. L. Rogers, New York representative of the Platt Iron Works.

Mr. Gibson died at a Cleveland hospital early on Thursday. He was conscious up to within a short period of his death and spoke calmly of his experience.

"I can tell very little about it," he said, "for I soon lost consciousness and saw but little of what occurred after the crash came. I was seated in the smoker pretty well back, and the first realization I had of an accident was when I felt myself suddenly hurled over

the backs of the seats and found myself in darkness among a shrieking mass of human beings. There was a frightful roaring and hissing of steam, and I seemed to be stifling in a dense cloud of it. I grabbed a window frame. With my hands I broke the glass and managed to drag myself through the window.

"There was such a cloud of steam everywhere that I scarcely knew which way to run, but I had the instinct to stagger away from the blinding, stinging steam that I could feel was scalding my flesh. I must have lost consciousness about this time, for I have only a confused recollection of people coming to help me, and the impression that my hands and arms were bleeding where I had broken the glass. Then I remember nothing more until I was on board the train coming to Cleveland."

Mr. Wright, who also died at Cleveland on Thursday, was pinioned in the train, and was partly extricated by his own efforts when the flames overtook him. His arms and head were burned so that he was hardly recognizable.

## EXCHANGE OIL COMMITTEES.

The New York Produce Exchange Board of Managers has appointed the following Oil Committee, which is practically the Cottonseed Oil Committee: Edward Flash, Jr., Edmund P. Whitman, Charles I. Long, Herman Loeb, John Aspegren.

The Olive Oil Committee is: C. G. Raymond, H. W. Calef, Rudolph Nittner, A. M. Sherrill, M. B. Senevly.

The Board of Managers has decided to close the New York Produce Exchange July 3 and 4.

## JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products  
and Fertilizing Materials

ATLANTA, GA.

## JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant  
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS  
COTTONSEED OIL

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W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,  
Merchandise Brokers

—AND DEALERS IN—

Cotton Seed Products

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Lombard Iron Works & Supply Company  
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Builders and Dealers in ENGINES, BOILERS, Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw, Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Supplies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 800 hands.

Southern Office and Works:  
Norfolk, Va.

## COTTON OIL &amp; FIBRE CO.

Producers of

Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake,  
Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.

Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, not less than 8.50 per cent.

Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent.

Protein, not less than 43 per cent.

Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

Land Title Bldg.  
Philadelphia, Pa.



# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Moderate sized lots of heavy hides are being sold at steady prices, but the market on these continues easy and buyers of large quantities are not willing to pay current quotations and continue to hold out of the market. Large sole leather tanners are still in the market for light hides, as they are making large yields in leather and are reported to be getting heavy leather from light Texas and medium weight leather from extreme Texas and heavy cows. One large packer has sold 5,000 or 6,000 early January native steers at 13½c. and 2 cars of May native steers have been moved at 13½c. June native steers are offered at 13½c., but there is no demand for them at that figure. The sales of spready native steers ahead to December as previously reported at 15c. are estimated to amount to about 10,000 hides. All weights of Texas steers are accumulating. Some packers are declining bids of 14 and 13c. for light and extreme Texas alone, but would sell at these prices if buyers would include heavies at 14½c. There are no sales of butt brands and Colorados and these continue nominal and rather easy at 13c. Branded cows are more active and firm. One leading packer has sold 6,000 branded cows at 12¾c. and the buyer is reported to be bidding this figure, for hides partly ahead to other packers. Another sale of 3,000 June branded cows has also been made at 12¾c. Some heavy native cows are being offered at 12¾c. for June salting and light native cows at the same figure, but no sales of native cows are reported. Native bulls are unchanged and a prominent packer has sold a car of branded bulls ahead at 9½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market on buffs continues strong with 11¾ and 10¾c. asked and bids of 11½ and 10½c. still declined. Tanners before making any purchase want definite dates named for deliveries. No sales of buffs have as yet been reported, however, in this market at over 11½ and 10½c. Two of the officials of the large upper leather corporation are in town, but it is not known as yet whether they are here to buy hides or not. Heavy cows continue to be offered at 11½c. and 10½c., but there is not the de-

mand for these that there is for lighter weights. Extremes are strong and a choice lot of these consisting of a few hundred has been sold at 11¾ and 10¾c. Heavy steers are offered at 11¾c. selected with no sales. Light average bulls are firm at 9½ and 8½c. and extra heavy bulls dull at 9 and 8c.

**CALFSKINS.**—Following the cleaning up of the market of last week some tanners are trying to operate at less money, but with so much stock out of the way dealers are pretty firm in their views. Practically no trading is reported, but is claimed that bids of 14¼c. have been declined for Chicago city skins. Choice outside city skins are held at 14¼c., but buyers' views are not above 14c. Country skins are steady at 13¾c.; kips, 11 to 11½c., according to lots and deacons, 97½ and 77½c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—There is a good steady demand, but the market does not show a disposition to advance any further at present. Packer shearlings range in price from 70 to 72½c. and choice lots have not brought over the outside figure. Spring lambs are being quoted at 80c. to \$1, but packers who are holding at the outside figure are not making sales. Country shearlings are selling all the way from 30 to 60c., with most sales averaging around 40c. Country spring lambs continue to rule at 40 to 75c.

New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—There is slightly more doing with sales of 3,500 Central Americans at 20¾c., 700 Costa Ricans at 21c., 2,500 Bogotas at 21c. for mountains and about half of the late arrival of Puerto Cabellos, etc., at 21½c. The balance of 5,800 Puerto Cabellos was not sold, as they were off quality. Central American are not as weak as others.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—One of the local packers has cleaned out his June Butt brands and Colorados ahead to July, about 2,400, at 12¼c. Another car of packer cows sold at 12c.

## STUDY OF STRUCTURE OF LEATHER.

By using reflected light photo-micrographs of sections of tanned skin can be prepared, showing the fibres in their natural position. In the preparations of the sections, the leather is first washed in two or three changes of water, until the greater portion of the excess of tannin has been removed. The water is removed from the leather by treatment with successive portions of alcohol, and the dehydration is completed by means of absolute alcohol. The leather is then steeped in xylene for eight hours, and afterwards embedded in a mixture of paraffin wax and tallow. Finally the section is cut and is freed from fat by means of xylene or carbon bisulphide.

Photo-micrographs prepared from sections of different parts of a hide tanned with oak bark, show that the fibers are larger and less

entangled in the flanks and neck, and smaller and more compact in the butt. The reason for the characteristic differences between leather tanned with vegetable materials and chrome-tanned leather is clearly seen by microscopic examination. The fibers of a chrome-tanned leather appear contracted and clean, the spaces between the fibers are not filled up. These differences afford an explanation of the soft, pliable nature of chrome leather, its tendency to stretch and great strength as compared with the vegetable tanned product.

## RAILROAD TIES OF LEATHER.

German papers report that railroad ties of leather are used on the Russian government railroads. All sorts of material have been used for this purpose, but chiefly tarred wood and iron. No ties has given perfect satisfaction; the wood decays and the iron changes under the influence of temperature. It is explained that leather ties will not be perceptibly affected by either air or heat, nor will they split when nails are driven into them. If leather ties prove more durable than wooden ones, they may in the long run be even less expensive. With the existing and prospective state of the leather supply and demand in the United States, it is hardly likely that American railroads will ever indulge in the luxury of leather ties.

## THERE IS MONEY

in Packing House Products if you know what you have to work with and how to work it. You can find this out by consulting the

## STILLWELL-PROVISIONER LABORATORY

Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange

36 Gold St.  
New York

Branch: Floor A, Produce Exchange

## Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

## U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.  
Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.  
Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.

## CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep  
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and  
Tallow  
Renderer

Manufacturer of  
Page's Perfected  
Poultry Food

## HIDES UP!

after being salted with RETSOF CRUSHED ROCK SALT will bring more money on account of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No lime in RETSOF; just the pure Salt supplied by Nature. We merely crush and screen to meet the requirements. The fact that RETSOF spreads evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured uniformly; the Salt can be used several times, thus making it the most economical we know of. That we are never too old to learn is exemplified by the following: A hide man who had used evaporated Salt for many years was induced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides with RETSOF and a pack of same number with evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with RETSOF had increased in weight 34 lbs. more than the other pack.

If you are skeptical give RETSOF a similar trial, that is all we ask.

Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS.



## CHICAGO SECTION



It's high time to muzzle dogs—and returned fishermen.

Last Board of Trade membership reported sold at \$3,200 net to buyer.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending June 17 averaged 7.02 cents per pound.

Louis Pfaelzer, the well-known and popular Halsted street butcher, has left for an extended tour of England and the Continent.

Jim Poole's pencil gets so hot at times that he has to quit writing, and then again there's always danger of the paper taking fire.

The N. K. Fairbank Co. has secured a 99-year lease on a property, 200x124 feet, on the northwest corner of Wentworth avenue and 20th street.

Say! We're going to have a lively time keeping the market supplied with doves of peace if things keep going on in this reckless manner.

Evidently Carter Harrison does not believe in troubling anyone to see that his grave is kept green, or in locking the door after the burro has been stolen.

A Michigan paper states that last week a lake steamer butted into some bad weather and worse seas, and that the captain and two other barrels of whiskey were washed overboard.

McLush said to Mrs. McL. one evening: "You remind me of money. It talks, you know."

"You're suggestive of money, too," said Mrs. McL., "you're tight."

And now comes the Kaiser hunting trouble during the heated term. Some one should take him into a "ratkiller" (they call 'em "booze joints" here) and throw a few gin rickeys into him and put a little ice on his dome of think.

Among the building permits issued on June 15 was one to the Western Packing & Provision Co. to build a packinghouse at 38th and Morgan street, and a five-story brick building to cost \$150,000.

Last Monday, the long-established firm of Fyfe, Manson & Co., Board of Trade operators, was placed in the hands of a receiver, Urie King being the appointee. Got on the wrong side of corn, it is said, on one of its frenzied flights.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, according to society notes, will shortly invade "dear old Lannon" and blow in about \$250,000 during the season entertaining those people who say, speaking of American wit: "We eat what we can, and what we can't we tin, dontcherknow!" Haw! Haw! Haw!

William Parkinson, "Borax Bill," of Death Valley fame, the man who handled the famous twenty-mule team you have all heard about and seen the picture of a thousand times, "cashed in" a week ago at Danville, Ill. The remains were brought to Chicago and cremated at Graceland Cemetery.

Two gentlemen walking a single railroad track through a deep cutting noticed an engine coming rapidly up behind. Mike started up the bank and yelled for Pat to follow. Pat, however, started up the track as fast as he could run. The engine was stopped just in time to save Pat, of whom the engineer inquired, savagely, "Why did you not go up the bank?" "How the blazes was I to bate it up the bank if I couldn't on the level?" answered Patrick.

Stringent measures to regulate the storage and compression of acetylene gas were adopted by the judiciary committee of the Chicago city council. The committee will recommend that an ordinance be passed requiring a license of \$300 a year from manufacturers of the gas, and that buildings in which acetylene gas is stored shall be absolutely fireproof, and shall be at least fifty feet from any other structure. The gas when compressed must be enclosed in a tank of some porous material.

Julius Schwabacher, who has for many years been identified with the packing busi-

ness in Chicago, and other interests in New Orleans, died at his home Wednesday, June 14. Mr. Schwabacher had not been actively in business for some time, the management of the business being in the hands of Mr. Maurice Schwabacher, of The North American Provision Co. Mr. Schwabacher was very highly respectable in business and social circles and his death is keenly felt by all his friends, who extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

It is reported that Chicago is to have a new bank, at the head of which will be I. N. Perry, formerly President of the National Bank of North America. The name will be the American National, and the bank will have \$500,000 capital and \$125,000 surplus. It is said that all the stock has been subscribed for at \$1,250 a share, and that large packing interests are in the deal. Mr. Perry has just been acquitted by a jury on the charge of setting fire to car shops at Hege- wick, Ill., on which his bank had loaned large sums of money. The evidence went to show that the charge was part of a plot to damage the standing of Mr. Perry, and as a result of the case Mr. Perry's bank was absorbed by another institution.

It is stated that the unprofitable condition of the British markets for cattle has caused a demoralized tone in the Canadian livestock markets. Canadian exports have, it is reported, found the business disastrous during the last few weeks, and exporters and drovers have lost much money. It is shown that the prices paid for the commoner grades of export cattle have been especially low. Last week some sold at Liverpool as low as 9c., and few reached higher than 11½c. Three years ago the lower grades of cattle sold at London at 14½c. and the best steers at 16c. Since that time the trend of prices has been downward. An improvement in the British market conditions would be immediately felt in Canada, but as the industrial situation in the old country continues dull it is not expected that there will be an immediate change. Cattle were difficult of sale upon the principal Canadian markets this week, and it is expected that buyers will hold off until the outlook shows improvement. The heavy losses sustained by Canadian drovers during the last few weeks will make them exceedingly cautious for the present.

**THE DAVIDSON  
COMMISSION CO.**  
621 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago  
Brokers in Provisions, Tallow, Grease, Butterine  
Makers Supplies and  
**FERTILIZER MATERIALS**

THE

**TRADE**

CAN ALWAYS

**GLEAN  
BARGAINS**

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

**PAGE 48**

**HENRY DUMMERT**  
218 La Salle Street  
CHICAGO

**Broker and Commission Merchant**  
In TALLOW, GREASE and COTTONSEED OIL.  
HIGHEST REFERENCES.



**THE BEEF INDUSTRY.**

(Continued from page 30.)

360. This statement, which was filed for the purposes of taxation, is probably a very conservative estimate of the value of this equipment, since the Morris interests own 1,469 cars, mostly of the refrigerator type, this not including about 400 stock cars owned by Mr. Nelson Morris personally. At an average valuation of \$800 each for the refrigerator cars, it will be seen that the investment in this equipment alone would represent a considerable portion of the issued securities of the two principal Morris companies.

In this connection it may be noted that Mr. Edward Morris has said in a statement to the Bureau of Corporations, "the capital stock of Morris & Co. and the various other corporations mentioned, taken together, is less than the value of the properties which they own. The corporations, individually and collectively, are not overcapitalized."

**Ownership of Stock.**

Concentrated ownership of securities has been shown to be a characteristic of nearly all the larger packing houses. The one conspicuous exception is Swift & Company, which has a stockholders' list of more than 6,000 names. The original subscribers to Armour & Company, of Illinois, were only three in number, and the holdings of the stock of that corporation are still very much concentrated. The distribution of the stock of the National Packing Company, as already stated, is believed to be very narrow. The partnership of Morris & Company appears to be limited to three persons, and there is no suggestion that outsiders have been allowed to participate in the ownership of any of the subsidiary Morris corporations. The number of stockholders in the Cudahy Packing Company was given in 1902 in a report to the State of Kansas as only eight. The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's stock had a somewhat wider distribution, but in 1902 all but about 8,400 shares were held by four individuals.

**Lack of Publicity.**

The lack of published information regarding the affairs of most of the large packing houses has already been forcibly illustrated. With the exception of Swift & Company, none of the group of six companies appears to make any public report whatever, and the published statements of Swift & Company are so condensed as to prohibit satisfactory analysis. Some of the other companies submit balance sheets to a few States where such information is required, but these are confined to a few items and really afford little basis for discussion. In the case of figures submitted to State authorities by some companies for purposes of taxation there are numerous discrepancies, making the returns of little value.

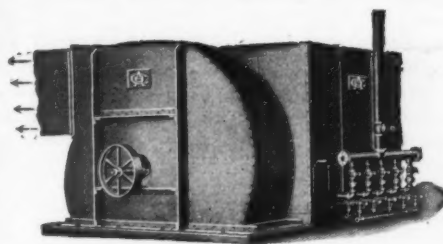
(To be continued.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of The National Provisioner of March 25.

**REMOVAL NOTICE.**

On or about June 24, 1905, we will move our general offices and sales departments to our new office building at No. 519 South Canal street, Chicago, near the Judd street plant. The present location of the general offices, at No. 10 North Jefferson street, has been used by us since 1864, and a branch of our city sales department will be continued at the old address. In our city office we have five floors of entirely open offices, which will give us ample space for the proper transaction of our business.

We trust that the natural confusion due to this change will be quickly over, and that our customers will experience no inconvenience.

**CRANE COMPANY.****"A B C" FAN SYSTEM OF HEATING AND VENTILATING**

A Fan or Blower attached to a bank of steam coils draws or forces warm air into ducts or conduits, furnishing a constantly changing current of heated air to all parts of the building, resulting in a uniform temperature and perfect ventilation.

It will be worth your while to investigate "The Method Successful."

**FANS AND BLOWERS FOR ALL PURPOSES****American Blower Co., Detroit****TEXAS COTTONSEED CRUSHERS.**

(Concluded from page 17.)

luded to here, but this much your committee feels constrained to say and to warn you in most solemn terms, that without your greater co-operation and assistance no effort of theirs can be crowned even with moderate success, and behind and beneath this lies the further question of your money support. Your committee feels much pride in the work they have accomplished in your behalf, and have accomplished almost entirely without the support they feel you should have given them, but they are fully conscious that in what has been done they have barely begun the foundation of the great work yet ahead of them, which can only be undertaken by your assistance and support, and which if neglected now will cause the entire waste of all that has been done. The field is before you. It is rich with the fruit that is ready for the plucking. The gates have been opened for you and the reward is great. It remains with you to enter and receive it, or the continuance in your indifference and turn your back upon it.

"Further than your co-operation, and no less important, is the ever present question of money. The report made you here shows how pitifully small have been the expenditures made. If in your opinion the result has been such as to warrant it, this expenditure should be increased, and largely increased. It is our earnest opinion that instead of 1-10 of 1 cent per ton on the seed crushed, as has been made this year, an expenditure of 10 cents per ton or even more could be profitably and judiciously made, but this is hardly to be expected and is not urged. But that the dues of the crude mills should be doubled and those to the refiners even more largely increased we do believe, and this we hope you will in your wisdom find it expedient to do."

**Election of Officers.**

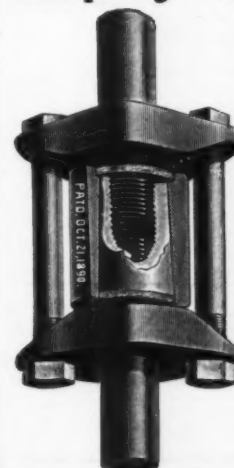
At the afternoon session an address was delivered by President J. S. Hamilton, of the Inter-State Association, and there was a general discussion. The convention closed on Thursday with the final reports of committees and the election of officers. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, R. L. Hamilton, Corsicana, Tex.; vice-president, J. M. O'Neil, Clarksville, Tex.; treasurer, J. N. Miller, Royse, Tex.; secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas, Tex.

The committee on mutual mill insurance

reported in favor of the organization of an insurance company. The report was adopted and the company will be formed at once to insure the mills of all members of the association who desire to participate in the plan.

**A BIG ARMOUR ICE LOSS.**

The destruction of the immense ice houses of the Armour Packing Company near Milwaukee, Wis., last Sunday night, will prove a serious, though not an extended, inconvenience to the company's traffic department. The houses covered a large area and contained immense quantities of ice used in cooling meat and other shipments. Each ice house was protected by a big water tank, but lightning struck several of the buildings at once, and prevented the use of the tanks for protection. The plant was totally destroyed and the loss will reach \$250,000, it is said.

**THE Climax Ammonia Coupling**

Has been in use over 13 years and has never given any trouble. Each COUPLING is carefully tested to 300 pounds pressure and is warranted to make a permanently tight joint for AMMONIA. It is not affected by expansion or contraction.

The Western Cold Storage Co. of Chicago have over 6,000 in use and during seven years not one leaky joint has been discovered.

**The Davies Warehouse and Supply Co., AGENTS.**  
20-32 North Clark Street, CHICAGO

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, June 21.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6¼; 8¼@10 ave., 6¼; 10@12 ave., 6¼; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6¼; 12@14 ave., 6½; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 10½@10½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 9¼; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9¼; 18@20 ave., 9½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9; 14@16 ave., 8½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10; 24@26 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 7@9 ave., 6; 8@10 ave., 6; 10@12 ave., 5½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6¼; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 11¼; 8@10 ave., 10¼; 10@12 ave., 8¾.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
July .....	7.27	7.35	7.32
September ..	7.47	7.55	7.47
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
July .....	7.50	7.60	7.62
September ..	7.75	7.85	7.75
PORK—(Per barrel)—			
July .....	12.47	12.80	12.77
September ..	12.97	13.10	12.97

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
July .....	7.27	7.27	7.25
September ..	7.47	7.47	7.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
July .....	7.60	7.65	7.62
September ..	7.82	7.87	7.82
PORK—(Per barrel)—			
July .....	12.72	12.75	12.67
September ..	13.05	13.07	12.97

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
July .....	7.22	7.22	7.22
September ..	7.40	7.42	7.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
July .....	7.60	7.60	7.55
September ..	7.80	7.83	7.75
PORK—(Per barrel)—			
July .....	12.60	12.65	12.52
September ..	12.90	12.95	12.81

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
July .....	7.20	7.22	7.20
September ..	7.40	7.42	7.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
July .....	7.55	7.55	7.52
September ..	7.72	7.77	7.72
PORK—(Per barrel)—			
July .....	12.47	12.50	12.47
September ..	12.80	12.82	12.77

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
July .....	7.25	7.27	7.22
September ..	7.45	7.45	7.42
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
July .....	7.55	7.57	7.55
September ..	7.75	7.80	7.75
PORK—(Per barrel)—			
July .....	12.52	12.57	12.47
September ..	12.82	12.90	12.80

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
July .....	7.22	7.30	7.22½
September ..	7.42	7.50	7.42½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
July .....	7.57	7.67½	7.67
September ..	7.80	7.90	7.77
PORK—(Per barrel)—			
July .....	12.50	12.60	12.47½
September ..	12.82	12.95	12.80

SEE THE LIST OF  
BARGAINS  
ON PAGE 48.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 12.....	22,610	778	41,895	18,741
Tuesday, June 13.....	4,914	4,011	18,610	15,636
Wednesday, June 14.....	22,211	1,001	31,531	18,143
Thursday, June 15.....	7,991	1,094	22,398	15,623
Friday, June 16.....	2,131	290	15,041	5,631
Saturday, June 17.....	508	31	10,255	325

Total last week.....	69,374	8,474	139,790	74,119
Previous week.....	59,853	11,096	143,873	62,590
Cor. week 1904.....	64,122	7,019	125,768	72,748
Cor. week 1903.....	68,910	6,434	166,911	72,938

## SHIPMENTS.

Monday, June 12.....	6,544	7	10,937	464
Tuesday, June 13.....	3,234	21	3,630	2,046
Wednesday, June 14.....	4,411	9	5,594	224
Thursday, June 15.....	6,099	17	3,823	2,790
Friday, June 16.....	4,319	48	5,740	1,041
Saturday, June 17.....	1,091	.....	2,855	241

Total last week.....	25,698	102	32,479	6,806
Previous week.....	23,126	278	35,320	8,279
Cor. week 1904.....	23,232	132	30,946	6,569
Cor. week 1903.....	28,631	229	26,592	5,031

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending June 17.....	492,000
Week ago.....	530,000
Year ago.....	475,000
Two years ago.....	402,060

Total receipts for year to date, 11,325,000, against  
11,032,000 year ago, 9,974,000 two years ago.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City,  
Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending June 17, 1905.	139,600	383,000	130,500
Week ago.....	150,800	413,000	134,000
Year ago.....	173,300	321,000	125,300
Two years ago.....	161,000	315,000	119,500

## CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending June 17 as follows:

Armour & Co.....	22,500
Anglo-American.....	14,700
Continental.....	2,900
Swift & Co.....	10,400
Hammond & Co.....	4,300
Morris & Co.....	7,900
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	6,200
S. & S.....	14,000
H. Boone & Co.....	4,500
Roberts & Oake.....	3,400
Other packers.....	3,000
Omaha Packing Co.....	10,000

Total.....	109,200
Left over.....	3,000
Week ago.....	114,500
Year ago.....	104,300
Two years ago.....	145,100

## AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending June 17, 1905.....	\$5.35
Previous week.....	5.35
Year ago.....	5.01
Two years ago.....	6.14
Three years ago.....	7.30
Estimated receipts of live stock week ending June 24:	
Cattle.....	60,000
Hogs.....	155,000
Sheep.....	75,000

## AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending June 17.....	\$5.05
Previous week.....	5.20
Year ago.....	5.60
Two years ago.....	4.95

## CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$5.00@6.25
Common to good steers.....	4.00@5.00
Inferior to common steers.....	4.20@4.00
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	4.00@4.50
Fair to choice feeders.....	4.35@4.80
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@4.30
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.00@3.00
Common to good culling cows.....	1.40@2.00
Bulls, poor to choice.....	2.75@4.00
Calves, common to fair.....	3.00@5.25
Calves, good to choice.....	5.50@6.50

## HOGS.

Good to choice shipping.....	\$5.40@5.50
Good to choice butcher weights.....	5.40@5.50
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	5.30@5.40
Heavy packing.....	5.30@5.40
Light mixed.....	5.35@5.45
Good to choice, 185@250-lb. weights.....	5.40@5.50
Poor to choice pigs.....	4.50@5.35

## SHEEP.

Export wethers, shorn.....	\$4.70@4.90
Fair to prime wethers.....	4.75@5.00
Fair to prime ewes.....	4.40@4.80
Yearlings, fair to fancy.....	5.35@5.50
Culls, ewes, poor to fair.....	3.00@4.00
Bucks and stags.....	2.50@3.60
Native lambs, medium to prime, shorn.....	5.25@6.35
Native lambs, culls and fair class, shorn.....	4.25@5.25
Western lambs, shorn.....	5.25@6.35
Western lambs, medium to prime.....	6.50@6.75
Western lambs, poor to fair.....	5.25@6.25

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

## Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18	20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	22	25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12	12½
Beef Stew.....	5	8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	5	10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	5	10
Corned Flanks.....	5	10
Round Steaks.....	12	12½
Round Roasts.....	12	12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	10	12
Shoulder Roasts.....	10	12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7	10
Roiled Roast.....	10	12½

## Lamb.

Hot-house Spring Lamb, hind quar.....	\$2.00
Hot-house Spring Lamb, fore quar.....	1.50
Spring Lamb (1905), hind quar., each.....	1.75
Spring Lamb (1905), fore quar., each.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	12½
Legs.....	16
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	20

## Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	10
Pork Chops.....	11
Pork Tenderloins.....	18
Pork Butts.....	9
Spare Ribs.....	6
Blades.....	5
Hocks.....	7
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	9

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	16
Breasts.....	8@10
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20

## Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	8	8½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon).....	8	8½

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Iced Poultry.

Turkeys .....		@16
Fowls .....	12	@12 1/2
Roosters .....	7	@8
Springs .....	13	@15
Ducks .....	12	@12
Geese .....	9	@10

## Live Poultry.

Turkeys .....	14	@15
Chickens .....		@11½
Springs, per dozen.....	2.00	@6.50
Ducks .....	11	@14
Geese, per dozen.....	4.00	@7.00
Capons .....	—	—

## Veal.

Choice.....	8	9
Good.....	6½	7½
Medium.....	5	6
Small.....	4	5
Coarse.....	3	4

## Butter.

Creamery, Prints.....	21½
Creamery, Extras.....	20½
Creamery, Firsts.....	18
Creamery, Seconds.....	16
Dairies, Choice.....	17
Dairies, Firsts.....	16
Dairies, Ladies.....	16
Dairies, Packing Stocks.....	14
Renovated.....	17½

## Eggs.

Extras.....	17
Prime firsts.....	15½
Firsts.....	14½
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	13½



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	5% @ 6
Native Cows	6 @ 6 1/4
Western Steers	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8
Native Steers, Medium	7 @ 7 1/4
Helpers, Good	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Helpers, Medium	6 @ 6 1/4
Hind Quarters	1 1/2 c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chucks	@ 6
Cow Chucks	@ 4 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 4 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 3 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 4 1/2
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	@ 8
Cow Loins, Common	8 @ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 9 1/2
Cow Loins, Good	@ 10 1/2
Steer Loins, Light	@ 11
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 11 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 12 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 12
Strip Loins	@ 7
Striploin Butts	@ 8 1/2
Shoulder Chops	@ 6
Rolls	@ 9 1/2
Hump Butts	@ 5 1/2
Trimnings	@ 4
Shank	@ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 9 1/2
Steer Ribs, Common Light	@ 9 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 11
Loins Ends, steer-native	9 1/2 @ 10
Loins Ends, cow	@ 7
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	@ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.	
Livers	@ 3 1/2
Hearts	@ 2 1/2
Tongues	@ 13 1/2
Sweetbreads	@ 13 1/2
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4
Kidneys, each	@ 4
Brains	@ 3

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	7 @ 7 1/4
Light Carcass	@ 8 1/4
Medium Carcass	@ 7 1/4
Good Carcass	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 6
Good Racks	7 1/2 @ 8

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	@ 3
Sweetbreads	@ 40
Plucks	@ 20
Heads, each	@ 10

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	9 @ 9 1/2
Good Caul	@ 10
Round Dressed Lambs	11 @ 11 1/2
Saddles Caul	@ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 13
Caul Lamb Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 8 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 8
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1 1/2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 9
Medium Saddles	@ 10
Good Saddles	@ 11
Medium Racks	@ 7 1/2
Good Racks	@ 8
Mutton Legs	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Loins	@ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	7 @ 7 1/4
Pork Loins	@ 8 1/4
Leaf Lard	@ 7 1/4
Tenderloins	@ 15
Spare Ribs	@ 4 1/2
Butts	@ 7 1/4
Hocks	@ 4 1/2
Trimnings	@ 4
Tails	@ 4
Snouts	@ 3
Pigs' Feet	@ 2 1/2
Pigs' Heads	@ 3 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 4 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 3
Hog Plucks	@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 7
Pork Hearts	@ 2 1/2
Pork Kidneys	@ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 10
Slip Bones	@ 4
Tail Bones	@ 3 1/2
Brains	@ 3
Backfat	6 1/2 @ 7
Hams	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Calas	7 @ 7 1/2
Shoulders	7 @ 7 1/2
Belilles	8 @ 9

## SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	@ 5 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 5
Choice Bologna	@ 6
Viennas	@ 7
Frankfurters	@ 6 1/4
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 5 1/4
Tongue	@ 8
White Tongue	@ 8
Minced Ham	@ 8
Prepared Ham	@ 8 1/4
New England Ham	@ 10
Compressed Ham	@ 9
Large Compressed Ham	@ 9
Berliner Ham	@ 7
Boneless Ham	@ 10
Oxford Ham	@ 10
Polish Sausage	@ 6
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	@ 6
Smoked Pork	@ 6
Veal Ham	@ 6
Farm Sausage	@ 10
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 6 1/4
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 6 1/4
Special Prepared Ham	@ 6 1/4
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 7 1/4
Ham Bologna	@ 6 1/4
Special Compressed Ham	@ 7
Boston Roll	@ 7
Cubana Sausage	@ 8

## Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	@ 16
German Salmi, New Dry	@ 14
Holsteiner, New	@ 11
Mettwurst, New	@ 12
Farmer, New	@ 12
Darles, H. C., New	@ 17
Italian Salmi, New	@ 17
Monarque Cervelat	@ 13

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75

## Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link	@ 8
Liver Sausage	@ 6 1/4
Blood Sausage	@ 6 1/4
Head Cheese	@ 6 1/4
Bologna	@ 6 1/4
Vienna	@ 8

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz to case	Per doz. \$1.30
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	15.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.60
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	Per bbl. @
Plate Beef	@
Extra Mess Beef	@ 9.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 10.00
Beef Hams	18.50 @ 19.50
Hump Butts	@ 9.00
Mess Pork	@ 12.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 13.25
Family Back Pork	@ 13.00
Bean Pork	@ 10.75

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	@ 8 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	@ 5 1/4
Lard, compounds	@ 5 1/2
Barrels	1/2 c. over tea.
Half barrels	3/4 c. over tea.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tea.
Cooking oil, per gal.	@ 35c.

## BUTTERINE.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1 natural color	@ 11
No. 2, natural color	@ 12
No. 3, natural color	@ 13
No. 4, natural color	@ 14
No. 5, natural color	@ 15
No. 6, natural color	@ 16

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	7 1/2 @ 8
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	7 1/2 @ 8
Fat Backs	@ 6 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 6
Short Clears	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 11
Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 10 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	@ 10 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 11 1/4

Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	@ 7 1/4
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	@ 7
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 15
Wide, 8 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 @ 5 ave.	@ 10 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 12 average, and Strip, 6 @ 6 ave.	@ 10
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 6 ave.	@ 9 1/4
Dried Beef Sides	@ 12 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 14 1/4
Dried Beef Outsoles	@ 10 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 15
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 15 1/4
Boiled Picnic Hams	@ 10 1/4
Cooked Loins Rolls	@ 17

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 12
Middles, per set	@ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 48
Hog middles	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 12
Hog bungs, medium, each	@ 4
Hog bungs, primes	@ 2
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2
Imported sheep casings, wide	@ 50
Imported sheep casings, medium wide	@ 70
Imported sheep casings, medium	50 @ 60
Imported sheep casings, narrow	30 @ 35
Beef weasands, No. 1	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, each	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ \$2.32 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.30
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.15
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.15 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.10 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.05 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	2.00 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit	@ 16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground, 50c.	

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00
Flat shin bones, 38 @ 40 lbs. average ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 @ 40 lbs. average ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 @ 52 lbs. average ton	65.00
Long thigh bones, 90 @ 95 lbs. average ton	95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 7.20
Prime steam, loose	@ 6.85
Neutral	8 @ 8 1/4
Compound	@ 5.50
Leaf	6.75 @ 6.87 1/2

## STEARINES.

Lard	@ 8 1/4
Oleo, prime	7 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Oleo No. 2	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Mutton	@ 7 1/2
Tallow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/4

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	@ 57
Oleo oil, extra	9 @ 9 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Oleo stock	7 1/2 @ 8
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	55 @ 58
Tallow, prime, tierces	48 @ 49

## TALLOW.

Edible	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Prime city	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Choice country	@ 4 1/2
Packers' prime	@ 5 1/4
Packers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/4
Packers' No. 2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	@ 4 1/4

## GREASES.

White, choice	4 1/2 @ 5
White "A"	4 1/2 @ 4 1/4
White "B"	4 @ 4 1/4
Hone	3 1/2 @ 4 1/4
House	3 1/2 @ 3 1/4
Yellow	3 1/2 @ 3 1/4
Brown	2 1/2 @ 3 1/4
Glue stock	3 1/2 @ 3 1/4
Neatsfoot stock	3 1/2 @ 3 1/4

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	27 @ 28
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 26 1/4
Soap bbls., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	@ 1 1/4
Soap stock, bbls., reg 50% F. A.	95 @ 1.00

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.20 @ \$1.22
Barrels, oak	92 @ 95
Barrels, ash	82 1/2 @ 85

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Sugar	
Pure open kettle	@ 4 1/4
White clarified	@ 5 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 5 1/4
Yellow, clarified	@ 5
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.50
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	2.35
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.85
Casting salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X	1.00

## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.20@5.80
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.40@5.10
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.75@4.35
Oxen and stags.....	3.00@4.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.75@4.25
Good to choice native steers last year.....	5.90@6.50

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.50@9.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lb.....	5.50@ 6.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 5.25
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	@ 4.00
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@ 3.75
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	— @ —
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	— @ —
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	— @ —

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live spring lambs, per 100 lbs.....	\$6.75@8.25
Live spring lambs, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 6.50
Live yearling lambs, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.50
Live yearlings, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.75
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@ 2.50

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@ 5.85
Hogs, medium.....	\$5.85@5.95
Hogs, light to medium.....	5.85@5.95
Pigs.....	5.90@5.95
Boughts.....	4.85@4.90

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8½
Choice native, light.....	@ 8½
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	@ 8½
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8½
Native, com. to fair.....	7½ @ 8
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 7½
Choice Western, light.....	6½ @ 7
Common to fair Texas.....	5 @ 6½
Good to choice heifers.....	@ 7
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 7
Choice cows.....	@ 6
Common to fair cows.....	4½ @ 5½
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 6½
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@ 4½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	8 @ 9

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 11½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10½ @ 11
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	10½ @ 11
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	10 @ 10½
Calves, country dressed, common.....	9 @ 10

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 8½
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7½
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@ 7½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	7½ @ 7½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7½ @ 7½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	12 @ 13
Spring lambs, good.....	11 @ 12
Spring lambs, culls.....	9½ @ 11
Sheep, choice.....	@ 8½
Sheep, medium to good.....	7½ @ 8
Sheep, culls.....	6 @ 7

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	11½ @ 12½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	11½ @ 12
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11½ @ 12
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 @ 8½
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7½ @ 8
Smoked shoulders.....	8½ @ 9½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 @ 12½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	11½ @ 12
Dried beef sets.....	13 @ 13½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	17½ @ 18½
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	8½ @ 9

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$35.00@40.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00 @ 45.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	300.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70@80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	4@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	5@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	8@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lamb's' fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	10½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2¼ @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	48
Hog, American, kegs, per lb. f. o. b.....	48
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	12
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 5½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2½ @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18	19½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13½	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17	18½
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	14½	—
Allspice.....	7	8½
Coriander.....	10	12
Cloves.....	12	15
Mace.....	42	45

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½ @ 4½
Crystals.....	4½ @ 5½
Powdered.....	5 @ 5½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12½-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, average best.....	17 @
Western, mixed, fair to good.....	15 @ 16
Western, poor.....	13 @ 14
Chickens—Philadelphia broilers, 3 to 4 lbs., to pair, per lb.....	30 @ 35
Pennsylvania, broilers.....	23 @ 30
Western, broilers, dry picked.....	20 @ 25
Western, broilers, scalded.....	18 @ 21
Southern, broilers, scalded.....	16 @ 18
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, medium size.....	@ 12½
Western, scalded, medium size.....	@ 12½
Western, heavy weights.....	@ 12½
Southern & Southw'n, medium size.....	@ 12½
Western & Southwestern fowls and chickens, poor to fair.....	10 @ 11½
Old cocks, per lb.....	9 @ 9½
Spring Ducks—Long Island and Eastern.....	@ 18
Pennsylvania and Virginia, per lb.....	@ 18
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50@2.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.12@2.25
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50@1.62

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, Western, per lb.....	@ 22
Southern, per lb.....	@ 20
Fowls—per lb.....	@ 13
Roosters—old, per lb.....	@ 8½
Turkeys—Old, per lb.....	@ 13
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	70 @ 80
Southern, average per pair.....	60 @ 65
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	1.00@1.25
Southern, average, per pair.....	@ 1.00
Live Pigeons—Per pair.....	@ 25

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.30 @ 2.40
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	13.00 @ 14.00
Bone black, discard sugar house, del. New York.....	15.00 @ 20.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade fine.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	1.95 and 10
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.50 and 10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	2.40 and 10
Asontine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.55
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 50 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 50 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16½ @ 1.28½
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18½ @ 2.27½
Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

SEE THE LIST OF  
BARGAINS  
ON PAGE 48



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 21.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle continue at the rate of about 60,000 a week, and they are nearly all beef cattle. Only a very small proportion of butcher stock and stock cattle are noted in the arrivals. Country shippers who have been here recently are surprised at the large number of prime cattle that are being offered on sale. Receipts the first three days this week as compared with the same period a week ago show a decrease of about 7,000. The daily offerings were: Monday, 23,563; Tuesday, 5,113; Wednesday (estimated), 14,000. A further break of 10@20c. was noted in the market Monday, and salesmen had hard work to dispose of their offerings. Quite a liberal number were carried over until Wednesday. Best steers sold at \$6, against \$6.35 a week ago, and it took good ones to sell over \$5. A few choice heavy weights went at \$5.70@5.90, but the proportion over \$5.40 was small. Most of the good fat steers went at \$4.90@5.40, exporters largely \$4.90@5.20, medium dressed beef steers \$4.40@4.80. Plain light and grassy cattle \$4.15@4.35, inferior little killers down to \$3.60. Buyers report these channels badly clogged and the light receipts of Tuesday and Wednesday did not cause any advance in prices. Texas grass cattle are moving freely to Chicago and the river markets, and the territory will soon turn them loose. The bulk of the strong weight Texans to-day went at \$4.40, values at Chicago being comparatively better than at the river markets; 112 head of the Gate-wood cattle averaging 1,240 lbs. sold Tuesday at \$4.85. Native cows and heifers are steady this week. Stockers and feeders dull and lower. It would seem that a reaction in the market is due after the recent pounding it has received.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week, 105,704, compared with 92,036 for the same period last week, showing an increase of 13,668. Monday's official receipts were 44,704, which was rather more than the trade expected, and the market, although fairly active, was about 5c. lower. Tuesday's official receipts, 13,019, with the market a big 5c. lower, closing flat with some late sales 10c. lower than Monday's best prices. To-day's receipts estimated at 38,000, with about 5,000 carried over from yesterday, making about 43,000 on sale. The market was in bad shape, with prices mostly 10c. lower, in fact, outside of a sale made by our firm of four loads of choice 275 lbs. and 281 lbs. hogs at \$5.32½@5.35; the market was fully 10c. lower. The quality of the receipts was very good, there being a liberal supply of prime heavy and medium weight butchers. Very few hogs sold above \$5.30, with the bulk of the prime hogs going at \$5.25@5.27½. The provision market was not affected to any great extent by the break in the hog market, and we rather think this will be the low day of the week. We quote to-day's sales as follows: Good to best medium and heavy weight shippers, \$5.25@5.35; good to best light butchers, \$5.25@5.30; selected light hogs, \$5.20@5.25; mixed grades, \$5.15@5.25; rough throwouts, \$4.40@4.75; stags, \$4@4.40; government throwouts, \$2@3.50.

**SHEEP.**—Moderate receipts of sheep and lambs prevailed during the past week. The closing on Friday was very weak, and considerably lower all around than for some time. To-day's market, however, is decidedly firmer, with a pretty good outlook for the balance of the week. Natives are beginning to move

quite freely, but as a rule the quality and flesh have been only fair. Strictly choice spring lambs are a scarcity, and this kind meet with ready sale at stronger prices, \$7.25@7.40 having been paid to-day. The bulk of the good to choice lambs sold at \$6.50@7.15, prime corn-fed handy weight clipped lambs reached \$6.55. These were long fed Mexicans from Colorado. Several lots of others fed in Iowa in dry lot sold at \$6.85, but these clipped lambs, no matter how good, and are very unevenly, and it takes a very fat one to bring \$5.50. Buyers don't want heavy clipped lambs, no matter how good, and are buying strictly choice weighing 100 and 110 lbs. around 5c. a pound. Coarse lambs not wanted. A firm demand prevails for light and handy weight ewes, and choice natives on this order sold at \$4.85 to-day; others of heavy weight and prime fat were overlooked, and the general market on that class was \$4.50, with a few sales at \$4.65. Packers don't seem to want bucks at all, no matter how good, and all classes sold slowly at \$2.50@2.75, with occasional sale up to \$3, but the latter price is unreliable. A strong inquiry for feeding lambs and the country is still taking handy good quality light weight clipper at \$4.50@4.75, some going up to \$5, very few, however. Thousands of young black-faced breeding ewes could be readily sold on this market at \$4.25 or better in load lots, but practically none coming. What few come are culls out of fat ends selling to packers with a wide range in age, and these are selling at \$3.50@3.75, some up to \$4. A right good run of grass range sheep to-day and wethers selling at \$4.75@4.85 to killers. Looks like a \$4.75@5 market for Western feeding lambs and \$4 for feeding wethers, \$4.50 for feeding yearlings next month.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, June 23.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 30,700; last week, 31,300; same week last year, 30,300. Except on Tuesday cattle receipts have been moderate every day this week. The proportion of beef steers was heavy Tuesday, and they broke 15@30c., part of which has been recovered since. Cows and heifers and quarantine cattle are not much changed from a week ago; veals lower. Top beef steers, \$5.70, but few other sales above \$5.30; bulls \$4.50@5.25; heifers and yearlings, \$3.50@4.75; cows, \$3@4.35; bulls, \$2.50@4; veals, \$4.50@5.25; best quarantine steers, \$4.20@4.55; mediums, \$3.50@4; cows, \$2.50@2.90.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 58,100; last week, 66,000; same week last year, 41,700. Heavy hog runs forced declines the first three days of this week, but the market has recovered the loss of yesterday, and to-day weights under 220 lbs. sell at top of list; \$5.30 to-day; bulk of sales, \$5.25@5.30. Demand continues strong at local market; higher than other river markets and only a shade under Chicago.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 22,900; last week, 19,000; same week last year, 21,000. Mutton receipts are about evenly divided between natives and Arizona-Texas stuff. Prices 10@20c. lower for the week, but the markets are active, and buyers apparently need the stock; Texans, \$4.40@4.50; Arizonas, \$4.60@4.80; native yearlings around \$5.25; wethers, \$5; ewes, \$4.50; spring lambs, \$6.25@7.

**HIDES** strong; green salted, 9½@10¼c.; bulls and stags, 8@8½c.; uncured, ½@1c. less; butcher, 15@17c.; dry glue, 9c.; dry flint sheep pelts, 14@15c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	3,950	16,329	2,673
Cudahy .....	3,832	14,656	2,162
Fowler .....	1,162	.....	1,603
Morris .....	3,387	9,108	1,939
Ruddy .....	633	.....	250
Schwarzschild .....	4,388	6,123	3,324
Swift .....	4,895	12,749	4,251

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, June 20, 1905.

Everybody has been surprised at the way cattle receipts hold up and to this may be attributed the sharp decline in prices that has occurred. During the past two days there has been a drop of fully 25c. and the tone to the market has been very weak. Packers say eastern markets are overloaded with beef and say their coolers are also full so that the only possibility of relief is in a shutting off of supplies. It is a question whether there were ever any more good well fatted and long fed steers on sale at this time of the year and this notwithstanding the fact that for several weeks shippers have been predicting that we had seen the last of the big runs. The fact is the country is growing at such a rapid rate that dealers fail to keep up with the procession. In the light of recent receipts it is evident that there were more cattle on feed last fall than for several years past, but in the absence of authoritative information the opinion was general that there would be a shortage of fat cattle this spring. Packers, as well as salesmen were fooled and the only reason for the mistake lies in the fact that this is a big and growing country and until there is some way of getting at the facts there is liable to be a surprise every year. Strictly good to choice 1,200 to 1,500 pound beefs are quoted now at \$4.90@5.50, with the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300 pound beefs at \$4.40@4.85 and the common to fair steers at \$3.75@4.30. Choice heifers sell up to \$4.50 and canners down to \$1.75, but the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock sells around \$2.75@3.75. There has been comparatively little trading in stockers and feeders. Supplies have been light and the demand limited, while the slump in fat cattle has naturally had a very depressing effect on the trade. Good to choice feeders are selling at \$3.90@4.40, with fair to good grades at \$3@3.70 and common to fair stuff at \$2.50@3.00.

Receipts of hogs have been liberal and it has been surprising the way prices have held up in the face of the heavy marketing. Compared with a week ago the market is fully steady and there is a good healthy undertone to the trade. Both local packers and eastern shippers are good buyers right along and it is evident that dealers are anxious for the hogs at these prices. Weight cuts little figure, although the lighter grades have a shade the best of it at present. The quality of the offerings was never better, however, and the result is the range of prices continues decidedly narrow. To-day there were nearly 13,000 hogs here and although the market was a nickel lower and trade rather slow, everything was cleaned up in very good season. Tops brought \$5.20 and the bulk of the trading was around \$5.15@5.17½, as against practically the same figures a week ago.

Sheep and lambs are in limited supply at present as the season for fed stock is about over and it is too early yet to look for many rangers. There has been a vigorous demand and a good strong market for all fat grades and prices are generally all of a dime higher than last week. On the other hand the

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medium and common grades are slow and unsatisfactory sellers as usual. Fat lambs are quoted at \$5.50@6.35, with yearling wethers at \$4.75@5.50; wethers at \$4.25@5.25 and ewes at \$4.00@4.65.

### SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 17:

#### CATTLE.

Chicago	34,676
Omaha	11,672
Kansas City	21,556
St. Joseph	8,630
Cudahy	490
Sioux City	1,360
Wichita	69
South St. Paul	1,295
New York and Jersey City	8,579
Fort Worth	11,098
Detroit	1,507
Buffalo	6,100

#### HOGS.

Chicago	107,221
Omaha	59,452
Kansas City	81,319
St. Joseph	30,428
Cudahy	18,231
Sioux City	26,766
Ottumwa	15,853
Cedar Rapids	13,015
Wichita	6,551
Bloomington	2,399
South St. Paul	16,540
Indianapolis	29,908
New York and Jersey City	26,740
Fort Worth	8,166
Detroit	4,699
Buffalo	29,350

#### SHEEP.

Chicago	67,313
Omaha	7,327
Kansas City	15,831
St. Joseph	9,594
Cudahy	248
Sioux City	197
Wichita	6
South St. Paul	2,772
New York and Jersey City	38,917
Fort Worth	820
Detroit	744
Buffalo	23,200

### NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

#### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 19, 1905.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,316	1	3,313	38,345	7,043
Sixtieth street	1,070	76	8,890	613	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	16,397
Lehigh Valley	6,154	—	—	—	—
Weehacken	1,070	—	—	1,033	—
Scattering	—	65	72	24	3,300
Totals	10,616	142	12,275	40,015	26,740
Totals last week	10,705	164	11,404	32,985	29,529

#### WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	—	—	—
Bovle	375	—	1,116
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	220	—	—
Toronto	—	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	375	—	1,816
Minneapolis	—	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	—	—	1,100
St. Louis	—	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Bovle	375	1,033	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Toronto	320	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Minneapolis	375	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Polycarp	40	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Bovle	—	—	2,400
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Majestic	—	—	1,650
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Cedric	—	—	2,300
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Majestic	—	—	1,150
Armour & Co., Sa. St. Louis	—	—	2,100
Cudahy Packing Co., Sa. Lucania	—	—	1,200
P. Hunnissett, Sa. Brooklyn City	90	—	—
Miscellaneous, Sa. Korona	—	65	—
Total exports	2,179	1,098	14,832
Total exports last week	1,656	40	5,906
Boston exports this week	2,303	—	7,137
Baltimore exports this week	697	147	—
Philadelphia exports this week	830	—	909
Newport News exports this week	679	—	—
Montreal exports this week	3,795	588	—
To London	3,065	48	7,240
To Liverpool	5,532	1,720	15,098
To Glasgow	1,183	—	—
To Bristol	373	—	—
To Hull	100	—	—
To Havre	250	—	—
To Para, Brazil	40	—	—
To Bermuda and West Indies	—	65	—
Totals to all ports	10,573	1,833	22,938
Totals to all ports last week	7,990	900	19,906

**SEE PAGE 48  
FOR BARGAINS**

## GENERAL MARKETS

### LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.07@7.27; city steam, \$6.75@6.87½; refined, Continent, tcs., \$7.35; do., South America, \$8; do., kegs, \$9; compound, \$5.25@5.37½.

### HOG MARKETS, JUNE 23.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 15,000; 5c. higher; \$4.60@5.40.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 5,000; strong; \$5.20@5.32½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 12,000; strong; \$5.10@5.25.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; \$5.20@5.40.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 6,500; 5c. higher; \$4.90@5.35.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; active; \$5.45@5.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; 10@15c. higher; \$5.55@5.65.

### LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 23.—Beef, extra India mess, tcs., 85s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 62s. 6d.; shoulders, 31s.; hams, short clear, 43s. 9d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 45s.; do. short rib, 43s. 6d.; do. long clear, 30@35 lbs., 43s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 43s.; backs, 40s.; bellies, 41s. Tallow, 23s. 3d. Turpentine, 50s. 6d. Rosin, common, 9s. 6d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tcs, 35s. 9d.; do. American refined, 29-lb. pails, 36s. 3d. Cheese, white, new, 47s.; do. colored, 46s. 6d. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 35¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 25s. 3d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 18s. Refined petroleum (London), spot, 5¼d.; linseed (London), 40s. 3d. (afterwards cabled 40s. 9d., although the oil price showed a decline); linseed oil (London), 19s. 9d.

### ROTTERDAM.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 10.—Total sales for the week were about 1,728 tcs. American oleo and stock, against about 3,117 tcs. during same period in 1904, and against about 8,010 tcs. last week. Arrivals—Total about 1,561 tcs. Total arrivals from America this year, 106,929 tcs.; same time in 1904, 114,439 tcs. Total expected, about 6,476 tcs. Present stocks of American oleo and stock are about 5,178 tcs., against about 6,455 tcs. at same time last year.

Imports of margarine (butterine) in England amounted in the week ending June 3d to 18,922 cwt., against 16,487 cwt. during about the same period in 1904, and 18,093 cwt. in preceding week.

Neutral lard has been dull and declining, choice brands being offered on shipment at 48 to 47¼ florins and back fat neutral lard at 44¼ florins.

Cottonseed oil shows a downward tendency, strictly choice butter oil being obtainable at 24 to 23½ florins and P. S. Y. at 23 to 22 florins. Total arrivals of American cotton oil during this week amount to about 2,725 bbls.

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

During the week under review we have had some more business in oleo oil, but at steadily declining prices, with the prospect that values have to go down a little further to get the European churners interested in this article. This being the butter season, butterine does not sell so well, and hence the price of raw materials has to be reduced.

Neutral lard has equally suffered a decline with oleo oil, but the lower prices have not resulted in much business, and export of cotton oil is almost at a standstill, since the

values here are above those in Europe, but it is expected that at a further decline there will be considerable buying by European buyers.

### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

#### Provisions.

The hog receipts at the packing points were moderate for the day, with their prices 5c. higher. The products markets were, therefore, a little stronger, but quiet.

#### Cottonseed Oil.

The market does not have a particularly healthy look, and because that the export demand is not only now inactive, as it had been for some few days before, but that there is little indication that it will in the near future recover in an important degree. Nevertheless, it does not require much other demand to strengthen it, as offers to sell are of a reserved order, and the prices to-day were somewhat firmer again. Prices in New York: Prime yellow, June, 28¼@28½c.; July, 28¼@28½c.; August, 28¼@29¼c.; September, 29¼@29½c.; October, 29½@29¼c. Sales 100 bbls. October, 29¼c.

#### Tallow.

After the large sales at 4¼c. for city hhd., in New York, at which the weekly contract deliveries were made, the market is steady.

#### Oleo Stearine.

Further light bidding of 7¼c. in New York, the basis of last sales.

#### Oleo Oil.

At Rotterdam at 53 florins.

### BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., June 22.—The market for ammoniates continues quiet. Buyers are showing little interest in materials except at low prices, and producers for the most part are not pushing sales. We quote: Ground tankage, 6½ and 25, \$16 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.10 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; unground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.05 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.35 prompt per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.45, futures, per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.30 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, futures, \$2.50 and 10, \$2.55 and 10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore. Nitrate of Soda.—Immediate, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.; late June, \$2.27½ per 100 lbs.; late July, \$2.22½ per 100 lbs.; July-December, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.

### RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

#### SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	10,000	1,500
Kansas City	600	5,000	—
Omaha	400	6,000	800

#### MONDAY, JUNE 19.

Chicago	2,800	44,000	22,000
Kansas City	8,000	9,000	5,000
Omaha	3,700	6,100	3,000

#### TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Chicago	6,000	20,000	13,000
Kansas City	1,000	18,000	6,000
Omaha	6,100	11,800	4,200

#### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

Chicago	14,500	58,000	18,000
Kansas City	5,000	14,000	5,000
Omaha	3,900	10,200	800

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

Chicago	4,500	26,000	1,300
Kansas City	3,000	11,000	2,000
Omaha	2,800	12,000	3,500

#### FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

Chicago	2,000	15,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,000	5,000	1,000
Omaha	1,600	10,400	2,300



## RETAIL SECTION

### AFTER SAN FRANCISCO BUTCHERS.

The health authorities of San Francisco have suddenly discovered that saltpetre is used in curing corned beef, and that other harmless devices of this sort to satisfy the color fads of customers have been in use there from time immemorial. Last week the health board had 67 San Francisco butchers arrested charged with coloring their meats, and they are all to be prosecuted.

### MEAT INSPECTOR WILL NOT QUIT.

There is a feud at McKeesport, Pa., between the mayor and the meat inspector. The mayor did not approve of the way the meat inspector conducted his office. The mayor was in sympathy with Food Commissioner Warren's "pure food" crusade, while the meat inspector believed in using a little discrimination. Being his own appointee, the mayor discharged the inspector and appointed his own cousin to the place. The meat inspector refused to be put out, however, claiming that he could only be removed for cause. Now the mayor is trying to find a legal way to get him out.

### CONNECTICUT BUTCHERS MEET.

The annual state convention of the Connecticut Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association was held on Thursday last at Hartford, Conn. There was a large attendance of members and the proceedings developed a good deal of interest and importance. In common with the New York and Georgia state associations, the Connecticut body favors the amalgamation of the two national butcher associations which will probably occur at Grand Rapids, Mich., in August, when the two national conventions are held there simultaneously. Joseph Ansell, of Meriden, was unanimously re-elected president of the Connecticut association.

### TO BAR BUTCHER SHOPS.

Butcher shops are to be prohibited in the strictly residence districts of Tacoma, Wash., if the city council has its way. At a recent meeting an ordinance was passed, without dissenting vote, prohibiting the establishment of butcher shops or meat, fish and poultry markets in exclusively residence localities unless the same be consented to by a majority of the residence lot owners in the block where it is proposed to locate such shops or markets.

The ordinance provides that to establish such shops in residence districts without the consent of a majority of the property owners is a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$50. Each day's violation is to be treated as a separate and distinct offense. Strange to say, a councilman named Gibley was the only one who objected to the passage of the ordinance.

### A PLUCKY BUTCHER.

The nerve of the New York butcher was illustrated by an accident last Friday, in which a Harlem meat man had both legs broken and suffered other injuries, but nevertheless made a record for coolness and nerve. Leopold Bloch, a butcher living at No. 312 East 119th street, was the injured man. When he attempted to jump on a southbound Third avenue car at 116th street his foot slipped and he fell between the wheels of a westbound 116th street car in such a manner that his body was pinned beneath the motor on the forward truck.

Efforts to get him out proved unsuccessful and the railroad's emergency wagon was sent for. In the meantime the Harlem Hospital was telephoned to for an ambulance. When the surgeon arrived with it, Bloch refused to take an anaesthetic, and asked for a stimulant only. It was given him, and then the plucky fellow chatted with the doctor while waiting for the wagon to come with jacks to lift the car off him.

The accident blocked both the Third avenue line and the crosstown line, and a great crowd collected to watch the work of rescue. It did not take long after the arrival of the emergency wagon to get Bloch out of his perilous position, although he was under the car fully half an hour altogether. He directed the efforts of the men with the emergency wagon, telling them where to place the jacks to the best advantage and apparently was the coolest one there. He sustained fractures of both legs and numerous contusions of the body, but will recover.

### SPEAK AT BUTCHERS' CONVENTION.

The national convention of the Master Butchers' of America and the National Retail Butchers' and Meat Dealers' Protective Association, which occur together at Grand Rapids, Mich., the first week in August, are to have some distinguished speakers before them. President Hagenbarth, of the National Livestock Association; Congressman William Alden Smith, Woodbridge N. Ferris, late Democratic candidate for governor of Michigan; Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane and others are on the list.

### BUTCHERS GO VISITING.

Eight hundred Paris butchers had an excursion to London recently. They stayed five hours, were entertained by the London members of the trade and had a good time, though few of them spoke English. But it is safe to say they did not have half as much fun as did the New York state butchers who took in Coney Island last week as the guests of the Brooklyn meat men.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for bargains or business opportunities or open situations. It's page 48.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A fire at Johnston City, Ill., on June 16, destroyed three meat markets, together with many other business houses. The Grant, Felt and Davis markets were burned, together with all stock and fixtures.

Frank Wollner has opened a new market on Pike street, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Fred Smith has bought the Kelly meat market at Adams, N. Y.

Captain W. T. Glasgow has bought the McGregor market at McGregor, Tex.

William Jones has opened a new market at No. 423 Crosman avenue, Youngstown, O.

A. Das & Son have sold their market at No. 549 North Ottawa street, Grand Rapids, Mich., to D. Doolittle.

D. S. Walker has opened a new market on Asylum avenue, Salem, Ore.

Taylor & Wade's market at Trenton, Tenn., was damaged by fire last week, the fixtures being a total loss.

The Toledo, O., Retail Butchers' Association held its annual picnic on Thursday at Montee Piers. The programme included sports and all sorts of amusements, and there was a big attendance. The association, which includes retail grocers, has over 300 members.

The butchers and grocers of Omaha, Neb., held their annual outing on June 22 at the fair grounds, near Missouri Valley, and had a big time.

The Master Butchers' Association of Minneapolis, Minn., held its sixth annual picnic at Lake Minnetonka last week. It took several special trains to carry the crowds.

C. B. Stuart has succeeded to the meat market of Stuart & Hruska at Rockford, Wash.

Carter & Hanson have opened a new market at Bridgeport, Wash.

Ed Stokes has opened a new market in Newport, Ore.

Morley & Mount have succeeded to the meat business of Morley & Schwingler at Silverton, Ore.

The Junction Market Company has opened a new shop in Tacoma, Wash.

M. Brennan has succeeded to the meat business of Brennan & Eber at Butte, Mont.

Fry & Hudson have succeeded to the meat business of W. L. Fry at Welch, I. T.

C. E. Smith has sold his butcher shop at Bolckow, Mo., to A. Borchers.

D. T. Ayres has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of B. H. Cheatham at Gilliam, Mo.

Boslaw & Klumb have been succeeded in the meat business at Geneva, Neb., by F. E. Boslaw.

O. D. France has been succeeded in the meat business at Wayne, Neb., by Bush & France.

Chas. E. See has purchased the meat market of Joseph Jenkins at Clarinda, Ia.

S. Vibbard has sold his butcher shop at Partridge, Neb., to M. A. Williams.

A. P. Fleming has purchased the meat market of M. B. Barkman at Jansen, Neb.

G. S. Hoxsie has sold his meat business at Hollenberg, Kas., to F. W. Rieber.

E. P. Amy has purchased the meat business of C. A. Baker, Canasota, S. D.

N. C. Proctor has purchased the meat market of Paul Cammon at Seattle, Wash.

Prest & Clark have purchased the butcher shop of H. P. Barger at Clarkston, Wash.

McGraw & Holliday have sold their meat market at Lookout, Ida., to Kearns & Ayers.

S. Graham has sold his meat market at Fernie, B. C., to J. Podbielancik.

Ferrell & Pullman have sold their meat market at Dearborn, Mo., to Day & Green.

Bainbridge & Newcomb have succeeded to the meat business of Lewis & Bainbridge at Trinidad, Colo.

Arthur Bischoff has been succeeded in the meat business at Santa Fe, N. M., by Bischoff & Ortiz.

Johnson & McDavid have been succeeded in the meat business at Dyersburg, Tenn., by McDavid & Passell.

Schmidt Bros. have succeeded to the meat business of H. W. Schmidt at Britt, Ia.

S. W. Lantz has sold his meat and grocery business at Topeka, Kas., to Ebey & Miller.

Grant McCoy has purchased the meat market of M. C. Vaughn, Joplin, Mo.

A. L. Hein has sold his butcher shop at Webb City, Mo., to Hood Bros.

J. H. & F. W. Chace have purchased the meat market of Parker & Smith at Clear Water, Neb.

J. D. Bird has purchased the meat business of Chas. Haupt at Dallas, Tex.

Geo. Gutenkunst has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Tulsa, I. T.

Shanley Bros. have purchased the meat market of Karp Bros., at Granite, Mont.

Anton Nigey has been succeeded in the meat business at Helena, Mont., by Nigey & Haab.

Shranger & Payne have sold their meat and grocery business at Argentine, Kas., to Cheatwood Bros.

P. C. Cramer has purchased the butcher shop of A. D. White at Beatrice, Neb.

F. O. Swain has sold his meat market at Aguilar, Colo., to W. H. Caddell.

Hall Bros. have purchased the meat market and grocery of T. S. Miller at St. Joseph, Mo.

Gowdy & Carney have engaged in the meat business at State Center, Ia.

Alexander Macdonald, provision dealer at Winchester, Mass., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He owes \$3,294.09, of which \$622.04 is secured. There are 44 unsecured creditors. Assets \$1,289.50.

Fred F. Klock, a butcher and meat peddler, at Randolph, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. He gives his liabilities as \$2,791.43, and his assets as \$1,423.

Paul J. Batt and Frederick Bagley have been appointed by Attorney-General Mayer to prosecute violations of the state pure food law in Buffalo, N. Y. A crusade is to be made against all violators of this stringent law, and dealers are warned.

Packers' profits are in by-products. Find out what you've got. Let us analyze them. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.

#### LIVING ON \$1.27 PER WEEK.

Can a man subsist on \$1.27 worth of food per week and retain his full vigor and strength? A great many experiments have been tried within the last two or three years to ascertain just how little a person requires in order to keep in a sound and healthy physical condition. The facts adduced by these experiments tend to show, for instance, that nutritious foods, such as cereals, are simple and cheap, while many of the foods that are almost lacking in tissue-building or strength-giving elements are the most costly.

Hugh Sutherland and A. C. Payne, two lads who had to "work their way" through Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, solved this question in a unique and interesting way. The necessity for adopting a cheap but nutritious diet led them into by-paths of dietetic knowledge of which they had not dreamed. They used pecan nuts which they purchased in the form of butter at 35 cents a pound. They avoided white flour products, eating largely of whole wheat foods, rolled oats, milk, oysters, vegetables, eggs and fruits.

They gave their expenditures for the week beginning Wednesday, October 14th, as follows: Wednesday, shredded wheat, 11c.; milk, 15c. Thursday, bread, 25c.; butter, 25c. Friday, bananas, 5c. Saturday, shredded wheat, 11c.; blackberries, 15c. Sunday, milk, 10c.; oysters, 10c. Monday, fish, 10c. Tuesday, shredded wheat, 11c. Total for the week, \$1.48 actual expense for food.

The average weekly expenditure for food for the entire college year was \$1.27. And these young men not only made a high average in their studies, but took an active part in outdoor athletics, one of them being left guard on the varsity football team. Their daily programme also called for physical exercises morning and evening and a cold bath in the morning. Under such a regime their health was perfect.

#### WHERE HEALTH AND PLEASURE WAIT.

This is the title of "Four-Track Series," No. 2, and while it is only one of the many interesting folders issued by the New York Central Railroad, it reads so much like an invitation to the hundreds of places where health and pleasure wait, that every one who receives a copy will want to accept it. The folder is intended to give an idea of these charming places, and that is the reason why it contains so many illustrations of lake, mountain and sea resorts that are easily reached, each beautiful in its way, and where everybody would like to go if he could.

Those who intend to spend the summer in the country, or are thinking of making a short trip for pleasure will find this folder of much assistance in deciding where to go. A copy will be sent free to any address on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

#### AN OUTING SUGGESTION.

Of course it is better to take the can of chicken to the picnic without the can opener than it is to take the can opener without the can of chicken, but a happy combination of both in the lunch basket will produce the best results.

#### NEW YORK GARBAGE CONTRACTS.

With the expiration of the five-year contract with the corporation operating the plant at Barren Island, for the disposition of the garbage collection of Manhattan and the Bronx, there is an excellent opportunity for a more satisfactory arrangement at a materially lower price, says the New York Evening Post. To recover grease and tankage there are other and much better processes of disposal than that of crude rendering, which has nowhere been successful as a business, and which at Barren Island involves the maintenance of a nuisance from which the boroughs of Queens and Richmond suffer serious inconvenience.

If, however, these better processes are to have a chance of acceptance, it is necessary that the competition for this important contract shall be an open one, and that those desiring to bid shall have opportunity of doing so under conditions which show good faith on the part of the city officials. Four years ago Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department delayed advertising for bids for the final disposition of garbage until no other bidder than the Sanitary Utilization Company, which then held the contract, could by any chance provide the plant required to receive the material. This delay was believed to have been deliberate, and as a result the disadvantageous contract which ends on August 1 was forced upon the city.

As yet no arrangements to advertise for bids have been made. If compliance with the forms of law and of official procedure is as expeditious as possible, bids could not very well be opened much before September or possibly October, and the successful bidder, if other than the one which now has the contract, could not by any chance build on a scale which would permit him to handle from August 1 six hundred to seven hundred tons of garbage daily, as required. The machinery for this purpose nowhere exists, and could not be built in much less than a year under the most favorable conditions.

The company which now holds the contract maintains a judicious silence. Every day's delay in advertising for bids strengthens its position. For taking the garbage of Manhattan and the Bronx it now receives \$292,938 per annum. If it waits patiently it may make its own terms for another five-year period. That its contract ends with July is an additional element of strength in its position. In midsummer no accumulation of the putrescible organic matter or the house-to-house collections can be permitted.

In view of these facts, it should need no argument to show that further delay in announcing that competition is open, and in inviting bids, will subject Commissioner Woodbury to the same kind of criticism as that which overtook his discredited predecessor in office, and will involve equal embarrassment for the Mayor. Neither can afford to permit the suspicion to gain lodgment in the public mind that the postponement this year is what it obviously was in 1901—a favoring of the "insiders."

**SEE PAGE  
48 FOR  
BARGAINS**









2458  
Vol. XXXII

2659  
THE

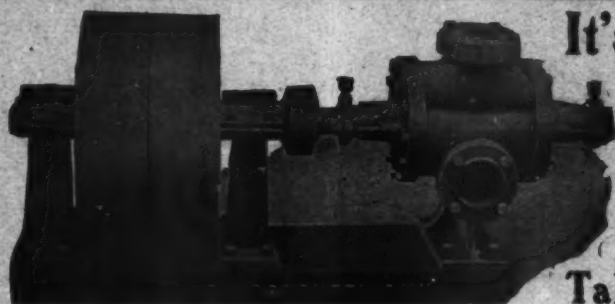
No. 25

# NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

JUNE 24, 1905



## It's No Bother to Pump Lard With a Taber Rotary

It's perfection for this work. It's the best pump made for general packinghouse use; such as pumping blood, tankage, etc. Write to-day for catalogue, which shows what many of the large packinghouses in the country think of this pump.

**Taber Pump Co.**

83 Ellicott St.  
Buffalo, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1857

## Rohe & Brother

Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners

Curers of the Celebrated  
"REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon  
and Shoulder

Manufacturers of the  
Famous Brand "PURITY" Lard  
GOODS FOR EXPORT AND HOME TRADE  
IN ANY DESIRED PACKAGE

Export Office  
344 Produce Exchange

New York

Main Office

527 to 543 West 36th St.

PACKINGHOUSES

264, 266, 268 W. 33d St.  
533 to 543 W. 36th St.

534 to 540 W. 37th St.  
547 to 549 W. 35th St.

BY THIS SIGN DEALERS RECOGNIZE

## MORRIS & COMPANY

PACKERS and PROVISIONERS  
CHICAGO

E. ST. LOUIS      ST. JOSEPH      KANSAS CITY

THE MARKET'S CHOICEST PRODUCTS.

**SPEAKING OF DATES**, there are three kinds of **BEECH-NUT** dates—delicious confections for after dinner.

**BEECHNUT PACKING CO.,**

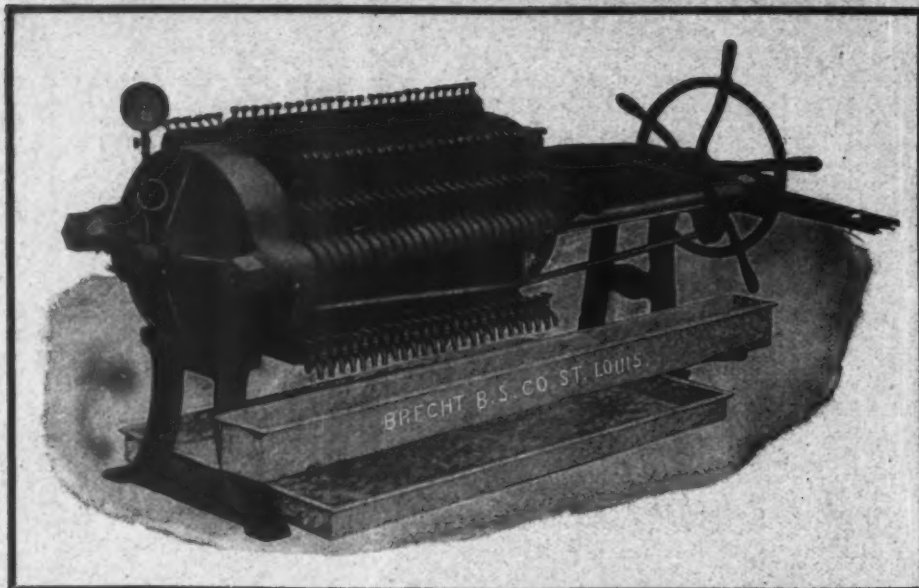
**CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.**

## Atkins Butcher Saws and Frames

Finest on the Market      Ask your dealer for them  
**E. C. Atkins & Co.,**      Indianapolis, Ind

Atkins No. 10 Flat Steel Frame.  
Detachable Silver Steel Blade.





## LARD REFINING MACHINERY

Filter Presses, Rollers, Agitators, Pumps, Tanks, etc. We build complete plants for the refining of all grades of Lard and the manufacture of Lard Compound. Plants of all capacities installed under the personal supervision of a practical lard expert. Formulas, etc., furnished. Estimates upon application.

### BRECHT B. S. CO.

Main Office and Factory

ST. LOUIS, MO.

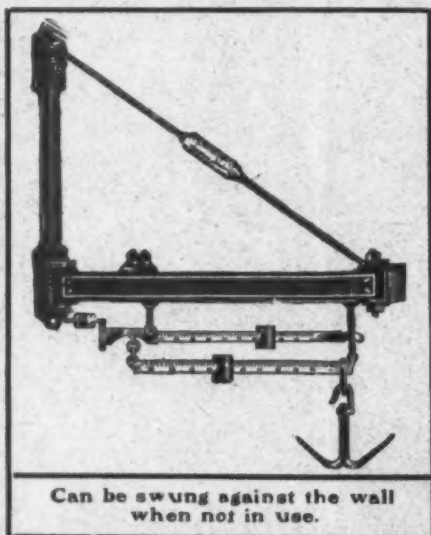
NEW YORK  
102 Pearl Street

HAMBURG

BUENOS AYRES

DENVER  
16th and Wazoo Streets

## SCALES: REVERSE ACTING MEAT BEAM



Can be swung against the wall  
when not in use.

is the style scale shown opposite, and one that should be used by every dealer in meats.

They are *ACCURATE*, and there being no loose weights to handle, no time is lost in weighing meats.

CAPACITY: 600 POUNDS BY \$25.00  
1-4 OUNCES

### WOLF, SAYER & HELLER, INC.

37 Pearl St., New York

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# SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER COMPANY

WINNERS OF  
GRAND PRIZE HIGHEST AWARD

HAMS

BACON

LARD



New York  
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CANNED MEATS

World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904

## The G. H. Hammond Company

CHICAGO, ILL.

OMAHA, NEB.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Shippers of

### Dressed Beef, Sheep and Hogs

Makers of Coin Special and Calumet Brands of Beef Extract, Canned Meats,  
Hams, Bacon, Lard, Sausages and BUTTERINE

WE ESPECIALLY SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE ON BUTTERINE

NEW YORK BRANCH, 52 Tenth Avenue  
CHICAGO BRANCH, The Rookery

BOSTON BRANCH, 34 Blackstone St.  
LONDON BRANCH, 89 Charterhouse Street

## Anglo-American Provision Co.

Beef, Pork and Mutton—Lard Refiners  
and Sausage Manufacturers

Cherry Brand Hams and Bacon

Peach Leaf Lard

Royal Lily Compound Lard

Cervelat and all Fancy Sausages

Correspondence solicited and  
prices quoted on application

For Export and Domestic Trade.

PACKING HOUSES—Union Stock Yards

**CHICAGO**

Address All Correspondence to THE ROOKERY

ILL., U. S. A.

SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

# ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF AND PROVISION COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

PACKERS OF

**BEEF, PORK, VEAL and MUTTON**

Distributors of all kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats and  
Packing House Products

**ROSE BUD HAM AND BACON**

O. K. BRAND Pure open kettle rendered Leaf Lard.  
Manufacturers of all kinds of sausage and caterers to  
the needs of any market in quantities to suit.

**Our Brand Insures and Guarantees  
Quality**

Government inspection in all departments

# OMAHA PACKING COMPANY

*Underwood  
Hams. Lard.  
Breakfast Bacon  
and Sausage  
Have That Delicious  
"Corn-Fed Flavor"  
and Cannot be Ex-  
celled A A A*

**BEEF AND PORK PACKERS**

*Lard Refiners and  
Sausage Manufacturers*

V. S. Government  
Inspection of all of our  
Products Insures Their  
Wholesomeness and our  
Brands

Underwood, Victor  
and Red Seal  
Insure Perfection and  
Cleanliness of Manufac-  
ture

SOUTH OMAHA

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# THE UNITED DRESSED BEEF COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Telephone No. 3525 38th, Connecting all Departments

**CITY DRESSED BEEF PACKERS AND EXPORTERS**

*MANUFACTURERS OF Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearines, Prime City  
Tallow, Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides*

**HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT, SUET, LONG FAT, HIDES, ETO.**

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First Avenue and East River

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**DAILY HIDE & TALLOW  
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154 LAKE ST., CHICAGO

White Rose Leaf Lard  
Niagara and Westpha-  
lia Hams and  
Bacon  
Superior Canned Meats  
Delicious Soups

*Dold-Quality Products  
Sell Themselves*

**THE JACOB DOLD PACKING COMPANY.**  
WICHITA, KAS. BUFFALO, N. Y. KANSAS CITY, MO.

# ARMOUR PACKING CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO., U. S. A.

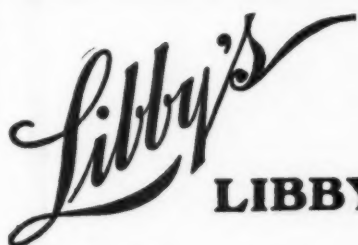
**"GOLD BAND" Brand "WHITE LABEL"**

Hams and Bacon, Sliced Ham and Sliced Breakfast Bacon.

Lard, Hams and Bacon.

**"HELMET"**

Canned Meats and Mixed Meat.



Natural Flavor

## Food Products

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Canned Meats  
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Packers and Curers of the Famous  and Rex Brand Meats and Lard

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## J. J. HARRINGTON & CO.,

Wholesale Slaughterers of and Dealers in MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL  
**WOOL PULLERS and WOOL MERCHANTS**

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Packers, Jobbers and Exporters of Provisions

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## New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New York

**Capital Stock \$750,000, divided into 7,500 shares of the par value of \$100 each**

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**PORK AND BEEF PACKERS**
Shippers of Provisions,  
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MIXED OAR LOTS A SPECIALTY

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**"THE  
HAM  
WHAT  
AM"**

## *Corn Fed*

**A**RMOUR'S "*Star*" Hams are juiciest and most appetizing because made from the meat of scientifically fattened "porkers"—corn fed.

There's nothing like a meal of Armour's "*Star*" Ham and eggs to start the busy day right.

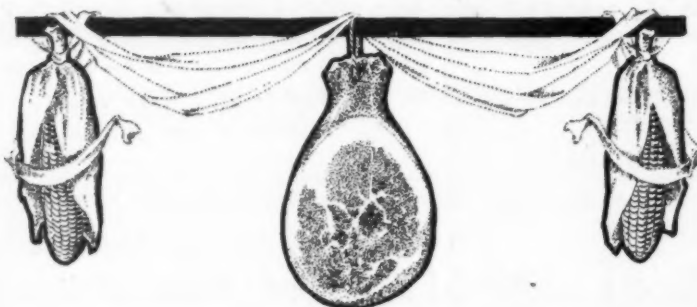
To insure getting *Armour's* ask the dealer to show you the *star* burned in the skin.

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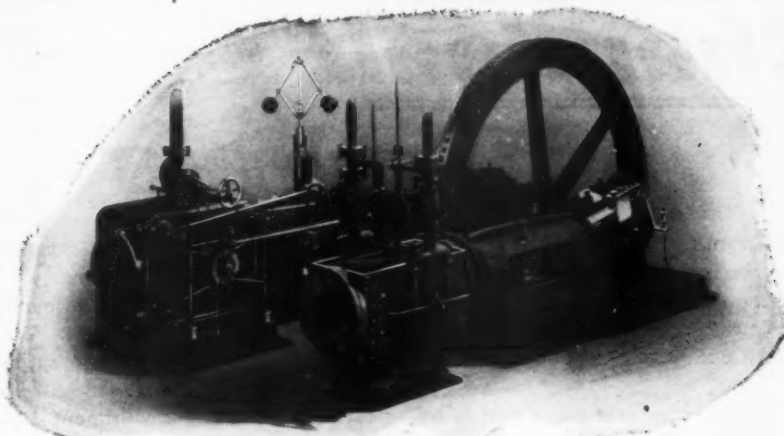
## *Armour's "Star"* *Hams and Bacon*

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**C.** Nothing finer produced than *Armour's Sliced "Star" Ham and Bacon* neatly packed in 1 lb. tins. Convenient—economical. So trimmed that all waste is removed, and mechanically sliced much thinner than can be done by hand.



# DE LA VERGNE MACHINE CO.



STANDARD HORIZONTAL MACHINE.

**REFRIGERATING AND  
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5 TO 500 TONS

**KOERTING GAS ENGINES**  
65 TO 3000 H.P.

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1½ TO 125 H.P.

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Standard of Quality for 25 Years  
Best advertised by the number of its pleased users.  
**5500** Throughout the World.

May be operated from any power. Correspondence Solicited.

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## SAWS

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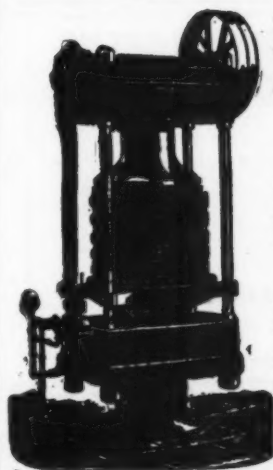
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Material and Workmanship

**C. A. HILES & CO.,**

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SEE PAGE 48 FOR LIST OF BARGAINS.



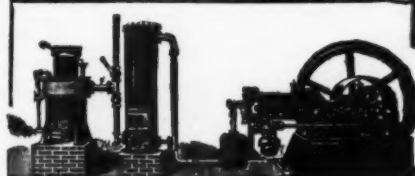
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Three Sizes, by Hand or Power.

Doors Swing open to remove crackling.  
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Full Pressure at any point. **SEND FOR**  
No blocking required. **CATALOGUE.**

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## CHEAPEST POWER

60 per cent. Saving in Fuel  
**SUCTION GAS PRODUCERS**

For Gas Engines

1 lb. of Coal per H. P. Hour  
Costs ¼ to ⅓ cents per H. P. Hour  
Results Guaranteed

**Dr. OSKAR NAGEL**  
90 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

# ***Trustworthy Chemical Analysis***

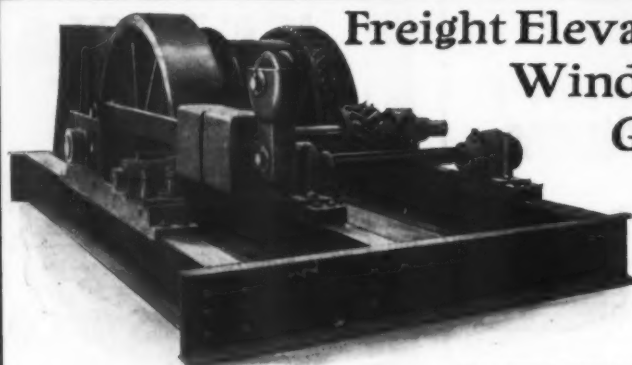
We beg to call the attention of Soap Manufacturers and Cotton Seed Oil Refiners to the fact that we are making special prices for all work on Soap-Stock, Grease, etc. Prices will be submitted on request.

Producers of, and dealers in, these materials will realize the necessity of employing chemists whose reliability is unquestioned. We are fully aware that if the analysis is not trustworthy, price cuts no figure. We have in our employ experts who have been doing this kind of work for the past 15 years, to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

We are constantly in touch with the experimental work that is being carried on in the Government Laboratories by Government Experts, and keep right up to date on all methods.

Refiners and Soap Manufacturers who do not employ their own chemists are urged to consult with us on all points relating to the manufacture of their goods.

**The Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory**  
36 Gold Street & New York



**Freight Elevator  
Winding  
Gear**

The essential points of merit to this machine are great strength and durability. Necessarily it is a very heavy machine. Will lift from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds. Can be driven with motor, belt or rope drive. Write us for more details.

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## **The Cost of Maintaining**

an "Otto" engine is slight. Good materials, good design and good workmanship are responsible. Jacob Stambach, Blacksmith, Ayresville, Iowa, says: "My engine has been running seven years and is always ready to go Winter or Summer. I never spent a nickel for repairs and it is just as good today as it was seven years ago." Does such a record appeal to you? Then buy the "Otto." A little higher priced in the beginning may be, but—cheapest in the end.



**OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS, Phila., Pa.**

## **Fertilizer Dryers.**

Rendering Tanks and Kettles.

**BONE MILLS.**

**THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.



## **OUR LATEST IMPROVED AUTOMATIC SPRING SCALES**

are the acme of perfection. They are provided with our improved dash-pot, which prevents all unnecessary oscillation.

### **SELL AT SIGHT.**

The magnifying glass over the value figures make it the easiest scale in the world to read. As the scale is absolutely automatic, the value of the merchandise is instantly found by placing it on the scale.

### **SAVE THE PENNIES**

which you give away with your old style scale by adopting the Moneyweight System.

### **EXAMPLE.**

If you sell one-half pound of merchandise at 11c. per pound, our scale says you should

receive 6c. for it. Likewise if you sell one pound at 12½c. per pound, our scale says your customer must pay 13c. for it.

### **MONEYWEIGHT SCALES**

eliminate all errors in calculation. Their best friends are those who are constantly using them, for they realize the benefits to be derived and have found by practical experience that they

### **PAY FOR THEMSELVES.**

They will accomplish the same results for you.

Write for our illustrated Booklet "RS"

**COMPUTING SCALE CO., Dayton, O. MONEYWEIGHT SCALE CO., 47 State St., Chicago**  
MANUFACTURERS DISTRIBUTORS



## THE RIDEAU LAKES.

The Rideau River, lakes and canal, a unique region, comparatively unknown, but affording the most novel experience of any trip in America. An inland waterway between the St. Lawrence River at Kingston and the Ottawa River at Ottawa; every mile affords a new experience. It is briefly described in No. 34 of the "Four-Track Series," "To Ottawa, Ont., Via the Rideau Lakes and River," issued by the

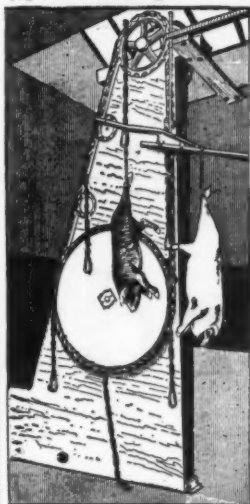
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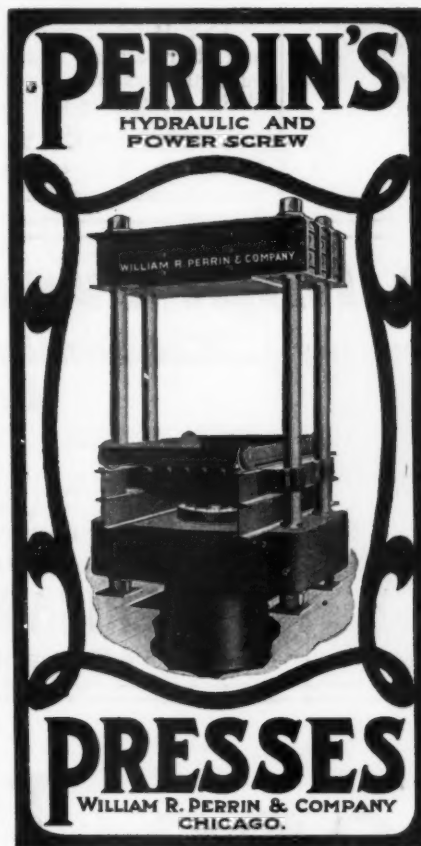
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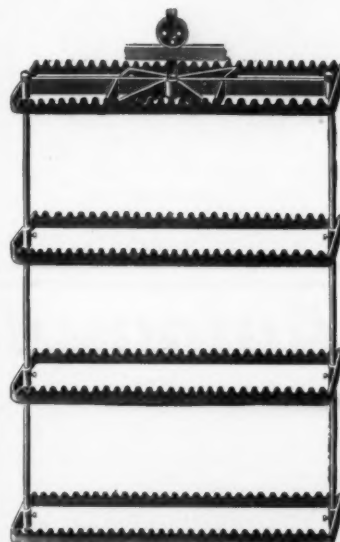
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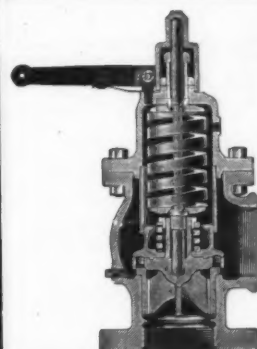
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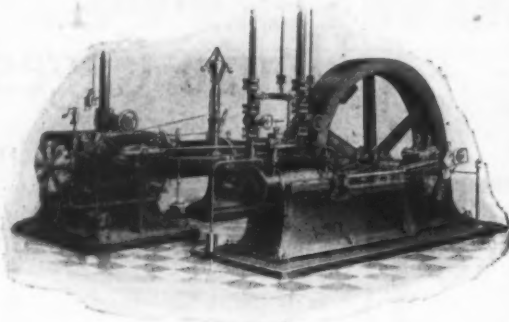
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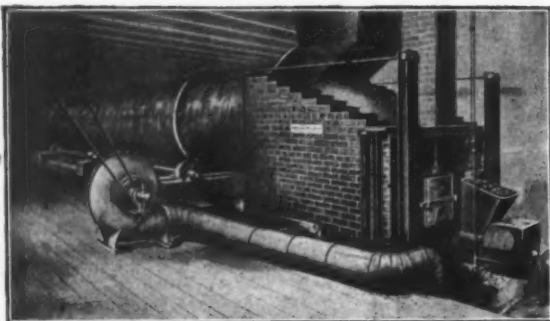
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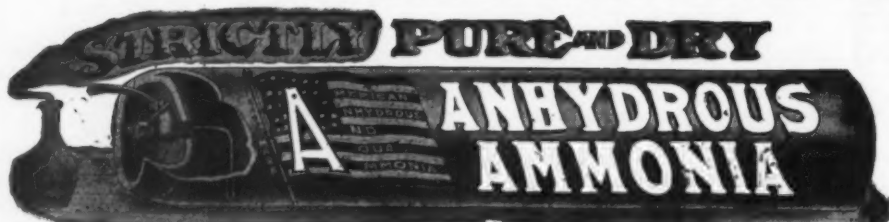
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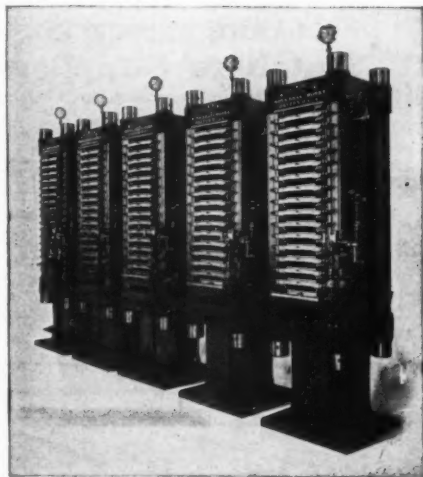
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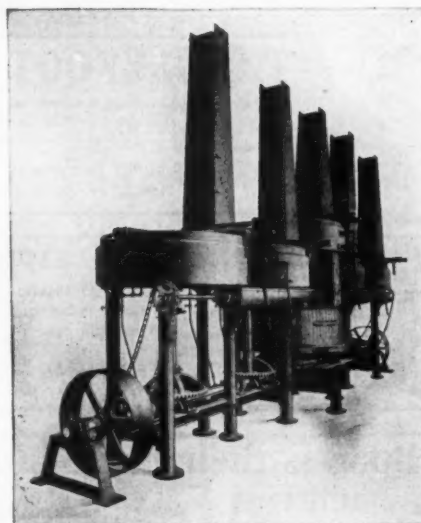
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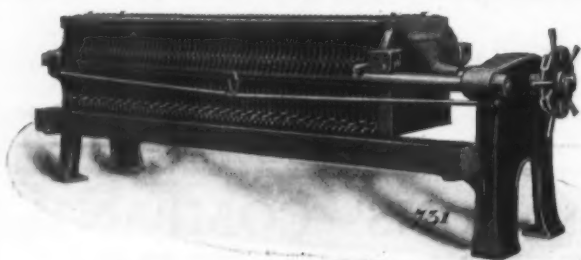
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**SEE PAGE 48 FOR LIST OF BARGAINS.**

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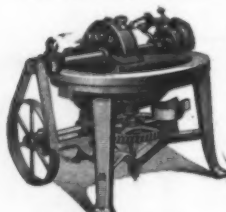
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**BARGAINS**  
ON PAGE 48

### BOSS is their name-BOSS they are.

#### CUTTERS

6 Sizes, 21 to 43 inch bowls.



#### THE BOSS

are known the world  
over as the fastest, best  
and most profitable  
Sausage Machines.

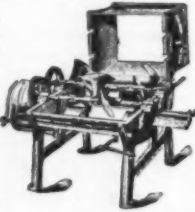
Carefully designed in  
every detail, each built  
for its specific purpose.

The Cutter to cut,

The Mixer to mix.

#### MIXERS

7 sizes, 100 to 1500 lbs capacity



No scientific freaks or unnecessary parts to mislead the unwary.  
Simplicity, superior quality and durability the main features.

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Largest in the World. 1986 2008 Central Ave, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

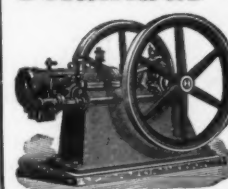


Stand Prominently before the Trade

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Columbus  
Machine  
Company  
COLUMBUS  
OHIO

Send for Cat. P.

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120 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK

## Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

LINDE PATENT AIR COOLERS



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Brunswick Ref. Co.  
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De La Vergne Machine Co.  
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F. W. Wolf Co.
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Higbie, F. K., Co.  
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Lunkenheimer Co.
- STEAM TRAPS.**  
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Crane Co.
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Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.  
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Higbie, F. K., Co.  
Lobee Pump & Machinery Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
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Perrin, W. R., & Co.  
Plumb, F. R.  
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Emith, Theo., & Sons Co.  
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Wolf, Sayer & Heller.
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Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.  
Cincinnati B. S. Co.  
C. B. Leonard & Co.  
Mechanical Mfg. Co.  
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Wolf, Sayer & Heller.
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Jenkins Bros.  
Lunkenheimer Co.







## PROFITS GUARDED BY SYSTEM

Costly and embarrassing mistakes mean loss of customers and loss of trade. You should insure against mistakes. A careful customer gave the following reason for preferring to trade with a merchant who uses a National Cash Register:

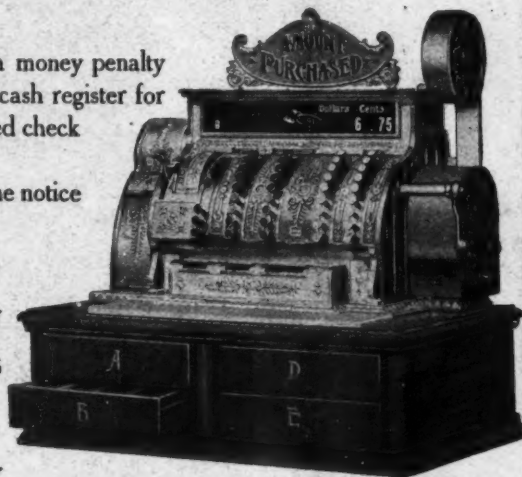
"Mr. Hardy is so anxious to avoid mistakes that he pays a money penalty to any customer who does not receive a printed receipt from his cash register for the amount of each purchase. With each sale he gives this printed check on which he announces to pay this penalty.

"He advertises special bargains on this check. This gives me notice of sales I would otherwise overlook."

A National Cash Register insures your profits by enforcing carefulness and accuracy among your clerks. This prevents disputes and increases trade.

Let our representative call and explain our system to you.

Cut off here and mail to us today



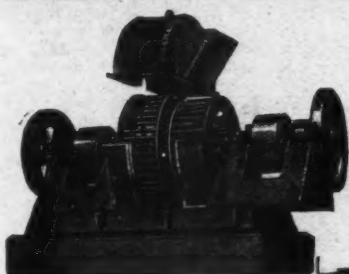
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO

I own a \_\_\_\_\_ Please explain to \_\_\_\_\_  
me what kind of a register is best suited for my business.  
This does not obligate me to buy. The National Provisioner.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

No. Clerks \_\_\_\_\_



**Steadman Foundry &  
Machine Works**

AURORA, IND.

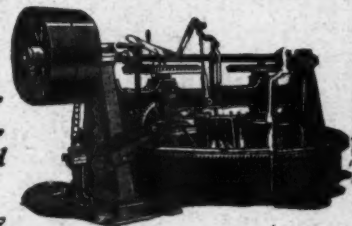
## OUR MACHINERY

is up-to-date, durable  
and substantial in  
construction.

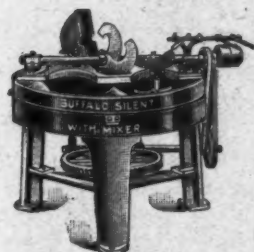
Several years of practical experience have enabled us to find out the wants of the trade, and we are now prepared to offer the trade a complete line of machinery for the manufacture of Fertilizers. Complete plants a specialty.

### WE MAKE...

Disintegrators, Screens, Mixers,  
Elevators, Double Mixers,  
Crushing Rolls, Rock and  
Bone Crushers,  
Rock Pulverizers.



## Latest Improved BUFFALO SILENT BALL BEARING Cutter THE WORLD'S GREATEST MEAT CUTTER.



Buffalo Ball Bearing Silent  
WITH MIXER.

A MONEY MAKER.

All Manufactured by



Iron Frame  
GRIND STONE.



Upright Stuffer



LARD MIXER



Buffalo  
Chopper



Sauer Kraut  
Cutter

5 Sizes at Low Prices.



Pigs Foot Splitter

The BUFFALO SILENT is used by all the Large Packers

**JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO., Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.**

**FRICK COMPANY,** WAYNESBORO, PA.  
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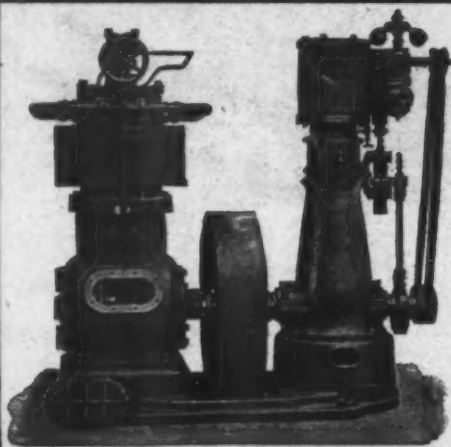
## **ECLIPSE REFRIGERATING MACHINERY**

Read our Twentieth Anniversary Greeting, giving most valuable information and the benefit of our experiences—when you are in the market for a plant

WE WILL TAKE PLEASURE IN SENDING COPY ON REQUEST

### **ECLIPSE PATENTED TRIPLE PIPE BRINE COOLER**

Most efficient heat transfer between Brine and Ammonia, securing greatest capacity and economy in operation of Refrigerating Machine, Brine Pumps and Cooling pipe system.



## **Remington Ice and Refrigerating Machines**

COMPLETE PLANTS INSTALLED  
AND GUARANTEED . . . . .

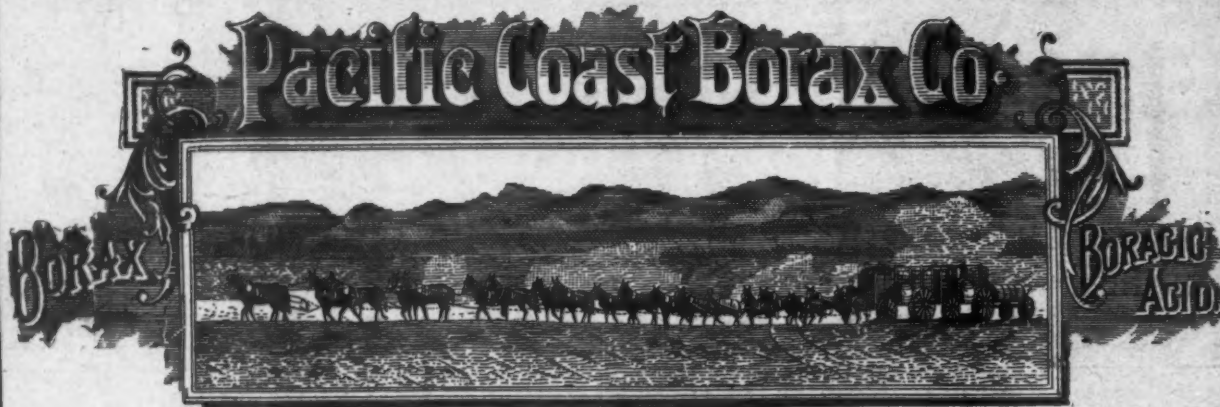
ICE MAKING—CAN OR PLATE SYSTEM

REFRIGERATION—DIRECT EX-  
PANSION OR BRINE SYSTEM

The REMINGTON Ice Machine is the STANDARD Machine of small capacity.  
Beware of IMITATIONS, buy the ORIGINAL, it is the best . . . . .

— MANUFACTURED ONLY BY —

**REMINGTON MACHINE CO.**  
Wilmington, Del.



**B**ORAX is acknowledged to be the best preservative known for food products, but it is obviously necessary to employ *pure* Borax, and the fact that many adulterations are offered makes it necessary to be duly cautious.

### **20-Mule-Team Brand**

*May Be Depended Upon for Its Purity*

**PACIFIC COAST BORAX COMPANY**

Largest Refiners of Pure Borax in the World

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

